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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TOO LATE.

Too late, too late was never said
Of morning sun, or bud, or flower—
The light is true to hill and glade,
The rose-bud opens to the hour,
The lark ne'er asks the day to wait,
But man awakes too late, too late!

Too late, too late our anger burns—
The sun goes down before the flame
The gentle words of kindness turns,
And we are scourged with inward shame
To think our breasts have harbored hate,
And pride bows down—too late, too late!

Too late, too late for public prayer,
The words of worship have begun—
We enter as the chant is done;
And, pausing at the temple gate,
We stand and say—"Too late' too late!"

"Too late, too late!" who has not said?
The post is out—the train has gone—
The time is fled—the debt not paid—
The aid not sought—the work not done;
Neglect makes up life's weary freight,
And then we cry—"Too late, too late!"

THE WONDERFUL DREAM.

"Oh, yes, sartin! Yes, yes—I believe in dreams," said old Silas Tafton. He took another whiff at his pipe, and then added: "One of the greatest speculations I ever went into come of a dream—a wonderful dream. I'll tell you about it."

And we listened to the old man's story as follows:

You remember, some of you, about the great land speculations here in Maine thirty years ago. Poor men—a very few of them—were made suddenly rich; and rich men were made suddenly poor; I was living then in Grey. One day old Sam Whitney, of Oxford, stopped at our place, and showed us a map of a new town which had been laid out in Sagadahoc. On the map it looked beautiful. There were brooks, and lakes, and broad plains of pine and oak, with streets all laid out, and spots for churches and school-houses marked in proper array. I had a cousin living down that way, and I concluded to go down and take a look. I found the town of Ellenville, which old Whitney had shown me on his map, to be a wild, worthless tract, all rocks and swamp; but on the edge of this tract, in another township, my cousin owned a piece of good land, and I bought a hundred and fifty acres of it, and made me an excellent farm; and for that purchase I was never sorry.

Meantime Ellenville was nearly all sold in hundred-acre lots. The excitement was as fever neat, and people bought without once thinking of coming to look at the land they were purchasing. But by and by the new owners began to look up to their property, and you can rest assured that they were a blue set when they were assembled on that territory. Within all the limits of the mapped-out township there was not an acre that could be cultivated. On the side that bordered my farm it was a craggy ledge of rocks; and beyond that to the eastward the land settled away under the mud and the water of a sunken slough. Some of these lots had been sold as high as one pound an acre, and a few of them even higher than that. One poor fellow, named John Twist, from Vermont, had paid one pound an acre for a lot that bordered on my farm. On the map it had been set down as a magnificent pine forest, with a beautiful river upon its border, on which was a superb water-power. John Twist bought it and paid for it, and when he came to look at it he found it to be a mass of barren rock, with here and there a mass of clump or scrub oak and a few Norway pines, and for a river he found a water-course which tumbled melted snow over the crags in the spring, but which was dry most of the year. I did not see the poor fellow when he came to survey his property, but I can imagine how he felt.

After a while, however, the excitement passed off, and the sufferers of Ellenville turned their backs upon the grave of their speculative hopes. On my farm I prospered. My land was of the very best quality; my wife was a true helpmate; my crops were abundant; my stock thrived, and I found myself at length with a goodly pile of money tied up in my stocking.

One evening in early autumn, after our crops had all been garnered, a man, riding a sorry-looking nag, pulled up before our door. He was a well-looking man, with a sedate and solemn face, and dressed in black. It was safe enough to conclude that he was a minister, and so he announced himself. He said he was the Rev. Paul Meekmore; he was a missionary, on a home circuit, and asked shelter for himself and his beast for the night. Of course we welcomed him cheerfully; and we were pleased with him. He had traveled extensively, and his conversation was entertaining and instructive. Before he went to bed he read a chapter in the bible and made a prayer; and Betsy said to me, after he had retired, that she never heard such a beautiful prayer in her life.

The next morning, at the breakfast table, Mr. Meekmore was very sedate. He asked a blessing, and then only answered such questions as were asked him. Finally Betsy told him she was afraid he had not slept well. He smiled, and said he had slept very well, saving the spell of a curious dream which had visited him three separate times during the night. Betsy asked him if he would tell what it was about.

"It was the old dream of hidden wealth," he said, with a solemn look. "I haven't dreamed such a dream before, since by a wonderful dream in South Africa I led to the discovery of a diamond mine worth millions of dollars; and it never profited me a penny. But such wealth is not for me. I need it not. My calling hath higher and holier aims. And yet this poor flesh is sometimes week enough to lust after the dross of gold and silver!"

By degrees we got from him that he had dreamed of a silver mine among the crags of our hills. The mine seemed to his vision utterly exhaustless in the precious metal; but he could not locate it. Betsy whose curiosity was aroused, would have pushed the matter, but Mr. Meekmore finally shook his head more solemnly than ever, and said that he would rather forget the dream if he could.

When the missionary's horse was at the door, and the owner was prepared to start off, he informed us that he was bound toward the Canada lina, and that he might return that way. Of course we told him that our door would always be open to him; and he promised that he would abide with us again if he had the opportunity.

In two weeks Mr. Meekmore came back. He had received a summons, he said, from the home board, to return to Boston and make immediate preparations for a winter's campaign in the Wets.

The second evening in the society of the reverend gentleman we enjoyed more than we had enjoyed the first. His fund of anecdote and adventure was literally exhaustless, and yet an odor of sanctity and delicacy prevaded all his speech. We urged that he should spend a few days with us, but he could not. He said it would give him great pleasure so to do, but his call to the new field of labor in the West was pressing and imperative.

On the next morning, at the breakfast table, our guest was even more sedate and thoughtful than on the previous occasion; and when questioned on the matter he told us that he had been visited by the same strange dream again.

"This time," he said, "the vision came with wonderful distinctness, I not only beheld the vast chambers of virgin silver, but I saw an exact profile of the overlying territory. It was a wild, desolate spot, by a deep ravine, through which the snow of winter seem to find release in spring, rushing down a craggy hillside to a dark and wide-stretching swamp below. This would not impress me so seriously were it not that once before a dream of the sam import proved a startling reality."

We conversed further on the subject, and after breakfast Mr. Meekmore took a pencil, and upon the blank leaf of an old atlas he drew a picture of the spot he had seen in his dream; and he pointed out where, beneath the roots of an old, stumpy pine tree, he had seen an outcropping of the precious metal.

He had drawn the picture, he told us, to show us how vivid his dream had been; but he advised us to think no more of it. Even if it were possible that the dream had substance, the body of the mine was far below the surface; and, moreover, the Lord only knew where the spot was located, even allowing that such a spot existed.

For once in my life I had allowed my cupidity to get the better of my outspoken honesty. I allowed the reverend guest to depart, and did not tell him that I knew where there was a spot exactly the original of that which he had pictured, even to every rock, shrub, tree and ravine. And that spot was upon the wild lot which had been purchased by John Twist, and which John Twist owned still.

That very afternoon, armed with an old axe and a pick, I sailed forth to the rough outside of the Twist lot. I knew exactly where the pictured lot was to be found. and when I had reached it I was more than ever struck by the faithfulness of Mr. Meekmore's draft. The accuracy in detail wag wonderful. And when I reflected that this draft had been made by one who was an utter and absolute stranger to the place,—made from the simple impressions of a dream,—it is a marvel that I was strongly and strangely influenced. I found the old tree which the reverend dreamer had particularly designated, and went to work at its roots.

And ere long my laobrs were rewarded. Beneath one of the main roots I found a lump of pure white metal as large as a hen's egg; and upon further chopping and digging I found several more smaller pieces. They had evidently been broken from a molten mass, and upon rubbing off the dirt I found them all pure and bright.

That night I slept but little. I could only lie awake and think of the vast wealth that lay buried in that bleak hillside. But what could I do? The lot was not mine, and I should run great risk if I troubled another man's property. And, moreover, if I made further exploration while the land was not mine the secret might be divulged and the vast wealth snatched from me. I must purchase the Twist lot' and I had no doubt that I could buy it for a mere song.

On the next day I rode over to see my cousin, and when I had spoken of the Twist lot he informed me that not only that lot but a number of others, were for sale. They had been advertised and would be sold at auction in two weeks. He called me a fool when I told him I should bid on the Twist lot; but I told him I had looked it over and made up my mind that my sheep could find plenty of grazing there throughout the summer months. He asked me if I hadn't already got all the sheep pasture I needed; but I told him he need not trouble himself.

During the next two weeks I kept quiet and held my tongue, giving no opportunity for my secret to become known. On the appointed day I went over to the settlement where the land was to be sold. It was to be put up in hundred-acre lots, and sold by the original plans of Whitney purchase. Lot number one was put up first, and sold for one quarter of a cent an acre.

The next lot was the "Twist lot," so called, and I heard it whispered that iron and copper ore had been discovered upon it. A stranger, in jockey clothes, started it at fifty cents an acre. Another stranger who wore a blue frock and top-boots bid seventy-five.

Then there was more talk about iron and copper. The man in the jockey suit said that he had positive assurance that pure iron ore had been found in some of the gulches, and he bid one dollar an acre. At this point I entered the contest, and bid one dollar and twenty-five cents. Up—up—up—up—twenty-five cents at a time, until at length I had bid ten dollars an acre. People called me crazy. Ten dollars an acre was more than the very best land in the whole country was worth. But I held my bid, and kept my own counsel.

And the Twist lot was knocked down to me for just one thousand dollars. The terms were cash. I told them to make out the deed while I went home after the money. And away I rode. I emptied my old stocking of gold and silver, and found nine hundred and fifty dollars. I borrowed the other fifty without trouble at the settlement, and straightway proceeded to the office of Squire Simpkins, where the deed had been made. The instrument was duly signed and sealed, and when the squire had assured me that the payment of the money would make all fast and safe, I handed over the gold and silver.

I observed that the name of John Twist had been recently signed, and I asked Simpkins if Mr. Twist was present.

"He was here a few minutes ago," said Simpkins "and will be back again after his money. He's feeling pretty good, I should judge, since he has got rid of his hundred-acre lot for twice as much as it cost him, and for a thousand times more than any sane man would think it was worth."

Half an hour afterward I called at the squire's again. Mr Twist had just gone out with his money.

"There he is now," said Simpkins, just bound off."

I looked at the window, and saw, at the door of the inn, on the opposite side of the way, a tall man, in a bottle-green coat, with bright, glaring buttons, just mounting a horse. I recognized the horse; and I recognized the man.

"Who is that man?" I asked, "he with the green coat and bright buttons?"

"That, said Simpkins, is Mr. John Twist."

In a moment more the man in the bottle-green coat had ridden away, with his heavy saddle-bags behind him; and buttoned up within that coat I beheld my reverend guest! It flashed upon me that the Rev. Paul Meekmore and Mr. John Twist were one and the same person! And this was not all that flashed upon me!

A few days afterward I took my lumps of white metal to a man who was versed in such matters, and asked him what they were. He took the largest lump and tested it, and said:

"Pewter!"

I asked him if pewter was ever dug out of the earth in that shape.

"Well," said he, "seeing that pewter is an alloy of tin and lead, it couldn't be very well dug up, unless somebody had gone and buried it beforehand."

Touching further explanations on my "Twist lot" I will not speak. I will only add that I have at home an old stocking with half a dozen lumps of pewter in it; and I never look upon it but I am forced to acknowledge that dreams are sometimes very strange and wonderful things!

OBITUARY.

Right Reverend Bishop McGill of Richmond, Va.

His Grace the Right Reverend John McGill, Roman Catholic Bishop of Richmond, Va., died in that city Sunday morning at the hour of half-past nine o'clock. He expired at his residence in Grace street.

Bishop McGill was a distinguished American prelate, who administered the hierarchical and priestly affairs of a diocese which comprised all Western Virginia and the valley formed by the Allegheny and Blue Ridge Mountains, extending as far as Monroe county in West Virginia. He was carried off by cancer in the stomach, from which he had been confined to his bed for the past nine weeks. This well-known divine, by the amiability of his temper and manner, won the esteem of all the other religious sects in Virginia, as well as that of all the members of his own. Bishop McGill was born in Philadelphia on the 4th of November, 1809. While he was yet very young, his parents removed to Bardstown, Ky. In his youth he studied the profession of law, which he afterwards practiced in New Orleans for about a year, when his inclinations led him to study for the Church. With this view he removed to Baltimore and entered St. Mary's Seminary, where he went through a full theological course. After he had graduated with high honors he returned to Bardstown, Ky., where he was ordained priest by the Right Rev. Bishop David, June 13, 1830, and was at once made assistant priest, or curate, to the Rev. Mr. Spalding, then parish priest at Louisville and now Archbishop of the diocese of Baltimore. Father McGill soon after this, owing to the labors of his mission and and great study, had his health impaired, and took a trip to Europe with a view to recover his physical energy. This was in the year 1837. He was eminently successful, returning with renewed vigor and health to the performance of his former duties. On his arrival in the United States, in addition to his ministerial duties, he edited a weekly Catholic journal, and was next appointed pastor to a church in Lexington, Ky. While there he received, on the 10th of October, in the year 1850, a Bull from His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth, elevating him to the dignity of Bishop of the See of Richmond. He was consecrated Bishop at Bardstown by the most Rev. Dr. P. R. Kendrick, Archbishop of St. Louis, on the 10th of November, 1850. He at once repaired to the scene of his duties, and arrived in Richmond December 6, 1850.

Bishop McGill was the author of several literal works of great merit. Among them may be mentioned his "History of Calvin" and "The True Church." He also made several translations of foreign literary works. In 1870 he attended the session of the Ecumenical Council in Rome, returning from the Holy City in the early part of 1871. Upon his arrival in New York he was for a considerable period delayed in consequence of an attack of the disease which has just now brought him to the grave. Bishop McGill's labors in his diocese were rewarded with the most signal success. He established several new churches, both in the State of Virginia and of West Virginia.

The bells in the Catholic churches in Richmond were kept tolling the solemn and sad news of the death of this eminent cleric on Sunday.

ANYTHING FOR A CHANGE.

[FROM THE LONDON FUN.]

How monotonously dreary
Life becomes in middle age?
Pah! The story makes me weary,
Let me quickly turn the page.
No adventure, no romances,
Nothing new to do or say;
Dull employments, duller fancies—
All the same from day to day.

ly ever flows the river;
No excitement as of old
Sends my pulse an extra quiver,
Keeps my heart from growing cold.
Straighter than the straightest arrow,
before me lies my way;
It is gloomy, it is narrow—
Just the same from day to day.

Getting up at eight and feeding;
(Always ham and eggs at nine)—
Dawdling, writing, lunching, reading,
Till the hour has come to dine.
After that I seek protection
From blue devils at the play;
Then to bed in deep dejection—
Just the same from day to day.

I would rather take my sorrows
Far from Habit's iron bands;
I would rather take to-morrow's
Early train to for-ign lands.
Other latitudes invite me;
Here I cannot, will not stay;
Such a life begins to blight me—
Just the same from day to day.

EUGENIE SELLS HER JEWELS.

Nothing Like It Ever Before Offered For Sale—She Gets $400,000 From a London Jeweller—A List of the Collection.

[Correspondence of the World.]

LONDON, December 25.—Is there no one at home who is desirous of making a really handsome present to "the reigning family" at the White House—a present really worth talking about? If so, let that person send over to me a check for the comparatively trifling sum of $500,000, and he shall receive by the next steamer the whole of "the jewels of an illustrious lady now in exile," which were purchased the other day by Messrs. Emanuel, of Bond street, for £80,000. Of course £80,000 is only $400,000; but the odd $100,000 is none too much to be divided between the Messrs. Emanuel and myself. You will guess without any difficulty that the "illustrious lady" is none other than the Empress Eugenie. Here is a list of some of the jewels, many of them, it is understood, having been the gifts of crowned heads to the unfortunate lady who has now parted with them:

Bracelet—Large fine ruby and diamonds.

Watch and chatelaine, the back jeweled in diamonds and colored precious stones—a marvelous piece of setting.

Pair of large single-stone diamond ear tops.

Bracelet—The centre a very large sapphire of splendid quality and color, set round with large brilliants on an elastic band of large diamonds.

Diamond brooch, representing the flower of an orchid, with long pendant leaves and drops.

A pair of large diamond anchors.

A sapphire and diamond necklace, of rare large sapphires, with large brilliants intervening.

An aigrette of diamonds, emeralds, and pearls, arranged in Oriental fashion.

Head ornament—Diamond rose leaves with full size rose and buds in centre. Purchased in the London Exhibition of 1862.

Head ornament—diamond wheat-ears with corn flowers and grass.

Head ornament—diamond olive wreaths, with black beads interspersed.

Emerald cross with pearl necklace. The emeralds are of the rarest tint and of perfect quality, and pearls all matching each other in size, form and whiteness.

Black pearl necklace. A very rare collection of large black pearls, with black and diamond snap.

Three pearl and diamond fringe pendants composed of large stones.

The Standard says:

The collection is remarkable in many ways. That of the Prince Esterhazy was more valuable, but for taste and workmanship combined, with historical interest, it is not too much to say that nothing like it has been offered for sale in England within living memory, if at all. A mere catalogue of the articles shows this. After the war between France and Austria in 1859, and when peace was concluded, the Empress had a head ornament of diamonds worked into the form of an olive wreath, with black beads introduced in it at regular intervals. The olive branch told its own story of peace, and the sombre beads with which the glittering brilliants were relieved were meant to express sorrow for the soldiers who had fallen. The workmanship is exquisite and the stones are of the first water. This magnificent ornament is valued at several thousands of pounds. It would be superfluous to pass eulogium upon the beauty or quality of the jewels. It is sufficient to know that there were many of them designed and worn by the Empress Eugenie in the days of her greatness, and that they nearly all speak of that personal taste for which she was famous. The famous cross, suspended from a pearl necklace, and represented in Winterhalter's portrait, is composed of emeralds of the finest color and purity, while the pears all match each other in size, shape and tint. Another necklace of black pearls of large size, took year to collect, for the pearls match each other perfectly, and those versed in the subject know how great is the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of these for a large ornament to be composed of them exclusively. There are pendants of large diamonds and pearls in fringes of ten, which were worn by the Empress in combination with the crown jewels of France. Another splendid head ornament is composed of wheat ears in diamonds, with a centre of corn flowers and grass also in diamond, which were capable of being detached, and were often worn separately as dress ornaments than in their collected form. The watch with chatelaine carried by the Empress are also for sale, and form a remarkable piece of workmanship. The back of the watch, which is the size of a small or "godless" florin, is jewsled with diamonds and colored precious stones, which the chatelaine matches, and the setting is peculiarly delicate and tasteful. The ear tops, composed of immense single brilliants, were a present from the Emperor, as was a bracelet with a large sapphire in the centre and surrounded by diamonds. The last article is a really splendid bauble, and contrasts favorably with another bracelet composed of many colored stones, which is said to have been presented to the Viceroy of Egypt. The massive simplicity of the one, and the rather barbaric magnificence of the other, convey a valuable lesson in the art of selecting jewels, just as the aigrette of diamonds, emeralds, and pearls presented by the Sultan makes the exquisite head ornament of English make, bought at the Exhibition of 1862, seem the perfection of taste. The wonderfully light brooch of brilliants, made to represent an orchid with long pendant leaves and drops, is another ornament to which pure taste gives additional value. The same may be said of the necklace of large sapphires and diamonds with pearls attached to it, each pearl weighing some hundred grains, and of the large diamond anchors worn as shoulder ornaments by the Empress as patroness of the French fleet, and procured specially for the Imperial visit to Cherbourg, and indeed nearly all the ornaments offered for sale. There is not one which does not suggest state pageantry and imperial profuseness. It must not be supposed that this represents the whole of the Empress's stock of jewels. Many of these are too costly and imposing for any position in life but that which was recently occupied by their fair owner. The Empress of Russia is understood to have purchased the celebrated suit of rubies, and it is known that there are many articles of enormous value still at Chiselhurst, which will be disposed of when a purchaser can be found. Most of the jewels now at Mr. Emanuel's might be worn with propriety by any lady whose purse is long enough for their purchase, while some, such as the watch and the emerald, ruby, and diamond hoop-rings, speak of daily use by the Empress.

AGRICULTURAL.

PROCESS OF PRESERVING GRAPES.

A recent process for preserving grapes through the winter, introduced by M. Tremellat, of Marsailles, is commended in agricultural journals as answering its purpose better than many of the improved methods of the day. This depends upon the fact that in the ordinary storage of grapes, a portion of the water, both of the stem and of the berry, is lost by evaporation, so that they dry up unless moisture is restored to them. To obviate this difficulty, the bunches are cut in such a manner as to leave a considerable portion of the adjacent woody part of the vine, and are then suspended over a vessel filled with water, so that while only hanging near the surface of the water the ends of the stems are immersed. As the moisture evaporates from the grapes, it is restored by capillary absorption through the stem, and no change takes place. By means of the arrangement thus indicated, M. Tremellat has succeeded in keeping grapes from one year over into another, fresh and fair as in the moment of gathering, and his method is now used on a large scale in Paris and elsewhere.

WHITEWASHING TREES.

An old farmer in the Germantown Telegraph, says "the practice of coating the bark of fruit and ornamental trees with whitewash, is one that cannot be too severely depreciated. The obstruction of respiratory organs and orifices whether effected by the application of whitewash or any other adhesive material, always act as a fruitful source of disease, and in time proves fatal to the tree. When the bark becomes rough or incrusted with moss, it should be cleaned by scraping and washing down thoroughly with a solution of potash or soda in water, affording smoothness to the surface without obstructing the pores.

LEACHED WOOD ASHES.

An English farmer gives the following in regard to the value of soap ashes;

"My opinion of soapers' ashes is confined to the application of it as a top dressing on pasture land. About twelve years ago, I agreed with a soap boiler for 1500 tons of 'soapers' ashes. I used to apply about twenty wagon loads per acre, and a single bushing would let the whole in. I was laughed at and abused for my folly; the wise ones alleging that my land would be burned up for years, and totally ruined; all which I disregarded, and applied my soapers' ashes every day in the year, reeking from the vat, without any mixture whatever. I tried six acres mixed up with earth; but I found it only doing things by halves. My land never burned; but from the time of the application became a dark green color, bordering upon black, and has given me more, but never less than two tons per acre ever since."

PRESERVING EGGS.

Kohler, of Germany, who owns an extensive poultry-raising establishment, and who, every winter, preserves thousands of eggs, without ever losing one, has recently published an account of his method of proceeding, and has given the following rules for securing favorable results:

1. The nest must be placed in a cool place.

2. The fowls that show a tendency to set must be removed at once, and placed in separate inclosures until this propensity has left them.

3. If many hens be confined in the same enclosure, or use the same nests for laying their eggs, the eggs ought to be removed from the nests several times a day.

4. The eggs ought to be assorted according to age, and preserved in boxes with the covers always partially open. These boxes must be kept in a cool, airy, and perfectly dry place.

5. At the commencement of the winter the store of eggs is placed in some room that is not heated by a fire, but that is, at the same time, thoroughly protected from frost.

6. The packages are so arranged that the oldest may be used first.

Eggs treated according to these rules do not acquire the peculiar taste which is generally the result of the recipes in vogue for preserving eggs.

SOWING CLOVER—RED CLOVER IS THE BEST.

It should be sown at the rate of twelve or fifteen pounds per acre, as early in the spring as practicable, and lightly brushed or rolled in. Much depends on the condition of the surface soil for its success, a fine, rich, mellow surface giving a better growth with 10 pounds per acre, than a poor, hard soil with 20 pounds.

FOR THE POST.

THE WOODMAN.

BY JUDGE SILAS H. WRIGHT.

All day long the stalwart woodman
Swings his glittering axe amain,
And the stricken mountain monarch
Moans with heart-consuming pain.

Each incessive stroke is followed
By a keen and clear-cut chip,—
Tough enough to pin together,
Some Alaskan ice-struck ship.

'Round about his feet collecting,
Reaching even to the knee,—
Two white heaps hewn from the bosom
Of that stout and stately tree.

And at length a timid tremor
Steals upon each limb and leaf;
And a groan so very human,
Now a wail akin to grief.

Hark! a sound, as if, of thunder
Shakes the hill and shakes the sky,
And the echoes catch each other
As among the rocks they fly.

Now the woodman stands a moment
To regain his failing breath,
And with open careless collar
Breathes in rosy, hill-born health.

Then he mounts the fallen monarch,
As a King might mount his throne,
And he triumphs in the conquest,
Which his arm hath won alone.

Log on log of lengthy segment
Down the hill-side soon is rolled—
When the plow ere long will struggle,
To deplore the virgin mould.

Now the heaps are nightly kindled,
And the fires light up the sky,
And a more than boreal brightness,
Beams about the hill-tops high.

Now he builds his cribbed cabin,
Fences 'round about a field,
Which no foeman e'er can conquer,
And no freeman e'er will yield.

Sprinkled be our land with cabins
Grandeur but provokes a groan—
And liberty is ever cradled,
In the cots that poor men own.

LOGAN, Ohio.

VARIETIES.

"YOU'LL grow up ugly if you make faces," said a maiden to her little niece. "Did you make faces when you was a girl, aunty?"

"BILLY," said a fond mother to her son, "you are into the jam again." "No," replied the pet, "you are wrong, ma; the jam is into me."

A LADY being asked what was her husband's occupation, said he was engaged in "finishing." It was subsequently ascertained that it was a term in the penitentiary to which she had referred.

TWO neglected relatives of the President have been found in Jersey City, utterly void of office. Inquiry has established the fact that they did not vote for Grant.

JENNY LIND is in Florence, and at a recent soiree she appeared robed in high-necked gray silk, trimmed with purple, an India muslin cape and fall of lace over the back hair, which is still worn in the same style as when she charmed her audiences thirty years ago.

SMALL-POX is rapidly spreading in those New Jersey counties which are in most intimate connection with Philadelphia. Railway companies have issued orders to the employees forbidding any who have the small-pox in their families or houses to remain on duty, ordering them not to return without a physician's certificate.

A CHARLESTOWN (Mass.) photographer, while arranging the instrument preparatory to taking a young lady's picture, suddenly turned to give some directions to his fair customer, and behold her busily engaged stuffing her cheeks with paper to fill out the meagre proportions which nature had so rudely neglected.

A CLERGYMAN of Cairo, Illinois, expressed lately his contempt of nickels in his Sunday collection, and positively forbade apy of his congregation from contributing anything under the denomination of five cents. "Save your cents," said the good man, "until you have five before you put your hands in this box. The widow's mite business is played out here."

LADIES who have just returned from abroad report that large panniers have entirely gone out of fashion, and overskirts are made short and plain. They also report that the latest style of dressing the hair is in a simple coil at the back, and the front hair smoothed over the forehead and put back plainly behind the ears.

THE storm which prevailed in California last month was unprecedented even in the history of the Pacific slope. Many instances are given by exchanges from that region where whole towns were almost entirely submerged. The editor of the Jilroy Advocate, as he worked in his office on the 18th ult., sat with his legs in two feet of water.

—A NEW feature in the Woman's Rights movement presents itself in Spain. Heretofore the men of Spain have nearly monopolized all the honor and glory attending the performances in the bull-ring, but now two young ladies, feeling the wrongs of their sex and burning for distinction, have entered the arena at Madrid and have slain not less than three roaring, wild and dangerous bulls. What next in the way of progress.

THE GREAT DIAMOND, weighing 154 carats, which has been found at the Cape and is now on its way to England, is already furnished with its legend. It is said to have been found in the wall of one of the native huts, where a poor Irish adventurer had received hospitality for the night, and that, being surprised by the light shining amid the darkness he, upon examination, found if to proceed from a clump of the earth of which the wall was built. Of course the clump was soon detached by the visitor, and this new Koh-i-noor, with many other smaller diamonds, found within.

THE Washington Star mentions the suggestive fact that of all the throng of ladies who called to pay their respects to Mrs. Grant at her last reception, about the only one not dressed in silk, satin or velvet, or all three combined, was Mrs. Thornton, wife of Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, who wore a dress of dark, soft, warm-looking material, suitable for winter wear. The Star thinks the deviation from the general rule was as pleasing and creditable as it was striking, and says the question at once suggested itself whether, if the representative of one of the richest and greatest nations on earth, and herself a lady of ample means and unquestioned refinement, could set such a lesson in economy and good taste, the mothers, wives and daughters of America might not profit by the excellent example.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday Jan. 20, 1872.

A MEMBER of the National Republican Committee, recently in session in Washington, introduced a resolution that all holding office under the general government should not be recognized as delegates in the coming National Convention. It was no go.

THE attempt will be made in administration circles to confound the condition of things at New Orleans. But this should not be permitted. The late scenes of disgrace upon the American name enacted there, were the direct result of GRANT'S unwarranted attempt to re-elect himself President.

OUR Prince FRED. and his attendant, Gen. SHERMAN, were handsomely entertained by King AMADEUS a few days ago. The Prince enjoys himself as a member of the royal household of GRANT ought to do and don't care whether the subjects of his father, who foots the bills, like it or not.

THE MINT at Philadelphia should receive some attention. The general belief that there has been a great robbery perpetrated by GRANT'S officials, is daily gaining strength, and should be investigated without delay. The story that the money "dropped down" through the flooring, is too thin to deceive any one.

THE *Gazette* charged the *Commercial* with endeavoring to lobby a bill through at Harrisburg providing for the selection or an additional paper to do the county printing and have itself appointed. The *Commercial* denies the soft impeachment and is in favor of but one paper, getting the job, which will cause another growl from the "oldest," provided, if there be any danger of it loosing its pap. The Ring should enforce better order among its organs.

THE refusal of the Radical members of Congress to vote for the proposed amendment to the Constitution making naturalized citizens eligible to the Presidency, shows that the party is fully committed to the doctrine of proscribing our foreign born citizens. One of the objections urged by Radical Congressmen to the proposed amendment offered by Gen. MORGAN was, that the preamble stated the fact that, while negroes were eligible to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, white naturalized citizens who fought for the country all through the war, were disfranchised. Of course the full fledged Radical thinks that the negro FRED DOUGLASS is entitled to privileges which should be denied to the German, CARL SCHURZ.

CORRECT.

In the Ohio Senate a bill has been passed amending the act requiring compensation for causing death by neglect or wrongfull act, so as to allow action to be brought in six years, and fixing the limitation of damages to $10,000.

The same amendment should be made to apply in Pennsylvania. Will some of our members give it attention?

WHAT IS WRONG?

We publish in another column an editorial from the Harrisburg *Patriot* in relation to the selection of Clerk of the Senate, which charges in explicit terms that the election of HAMERSLEY, by the vote of Mr. RANDALL, Democratic Senator from Schuylkill, was the result of an arrangement between the Republicans and that Senator without consultation with Democratic Senators, and that it was a base betrayal for a consideration. The whole affair has an ugly look, and unless there shall appear some explanation, the parties concerned will be held up to the scorn of the party throughout the State.

"WHO WILL ELECT THE NEXT PRESIDENT?"

The New York *Nation* presents the following table as a possible answer of the question "Who will elect the next President?" The number of electoral votes set opposite each State in the table is the number it will be entitled to under the new apportionment bill, which will doubtless become a law:

States in which a Democratic majority of the popular vote was cast for present Representatives.	Electoral Vote.	States in which a Republican majority of the popular vote was cast for present Representatives.	Electoral Vote.
Alabama	9	Arkansas	6
Delaware	3	California	6
Georgia	11	Connecticut	6
Kentucky	12	Florida	3
Maryland	8	Illinois	21
Missouri	15	Indiana	14
Nevada	3	Iowa	1
New Hampshire	4	Kansas	7
New York	34	Louisiana	15
North Carolina	10	Maine	7
Oregon	3	Massachusetts	13
Pennsylvania	28	Michigan	11
Tennessee	11	Minnesota	5
Texas	8	Mississippi	8
Virginia	11	Nebraska	3
West Virginia	5	New Jersey	9
		Ohio	22
Total	175	Rhode Island	4
		South Carolina	7
		Vermont	5
		Wisconsin	10
		Total	182
			175
		Republican maj.	7

This might be called reasonably close to start with. Then we have Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Mississippi and New Jersey to come and go on, the electoral vote of either of which would turn the tables.

THE Lincoln Club rejected a ten gallon keg of whisky, which was presented them for the excursion. Wise and suitable example. All excursions are more pleasant where the wine is missing.—*Gazette.*

The "oldest" knows how it is itself.

CIVIL SERVICE.

For months past the public has been regaled by Radical orators and journals with dissertations about Civil Service Reform. They took good care to insist on it in all their platforms, and trumpet it abroad upon all occasions. Every possible change was rung upon it, and Civil Service was set up as a sort of a Golden Dagon, before which the Radical demagogues and devotees prostrated themselves, and to which they prayed. And yet there was a great deal of hypocrisy in all this seeming sincerity. Civil Service Reform was a convenient catch-word with which thieves and peculators cloaked their operations, and by means of which demagogues could deceive an over-confiding people.

But Civil Service Reform has already begun to plague its inventors, and threatens to utterly overwhelm the Radical party. The magnates of the party begin to denounce it as a sham and a humbug. In his last annual message President GRANT had a great deal to say about Civil Service Reform, declaring, among other things:

> It had been the aim of the administration to enforce honesty and efficiency in all public offices; and every public servant, who has violated the trust placed in him, has been proceeded against with all the rigor of the law. If bad men have secured places, it has been the fault of the system established by law, the custom for making appointments of those who recommend for Government positions persons not sufficiently well known to them personally, or who give letters endorsing the characters of office-seekers without a proper sense of the grave responsibility which such a course devolves upon them. A civil service reform, which can correct this abuse, is much needed. In mercantile pursuits the business man who gives a letter of recommendation to a friend to enable him to obtain credit from a stranger is regarded as morally responsible for the integrity of his friend and his ability to meet his obligation. A reformatory law which would enforce this privilege against all endorsers of persons for public place would insure great caution in making recommendations. In my message to Congress one year ago I urgently recommended a reform in the Civil Service of the country. In conforming with that recommendation Congress, in the ninth section of an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government and for other purposes, approved March 3d, 1871, gave the necessary authority to the Executive to inaugurate a Civil Service reform, and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so under the authority of said act I convened a Board of gentlemen eminently qualified for the work, to devise rules and regulations to affect the needed reform. Their labors are not yet complete, but it is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan which can be adopted to the great relief of the Executive, the heads of the departments and members of Congress, and redound to the true interest of the public service. At all events, the experiment shall have a fair trial.

Well, the labors of the Committee were completed at an earlier day than was expected even by President GRANT himself, who with the leaders of the party, expected to keep this matter on hand to talk about until after the Presidential election. But the report of the Committee destroyed all of these fine calculations, and the attempt to carry out the recommendations it contains has stirred up a whirlwind among the Radical leaders.

The shallowness of the professions made by the Radical leaders about reforming the public service, begins to crop out in consequence of the premature attempt to put the rules and regulations of the Committee in force. The Washington correspondent of our Radical cotemporary of the *Commercial*, in his dispatches published yesterday morning, gives the first notes of the war which the Radical leaders intend to wage upon their own bantling. With the most remarkable *naivette* he informs the public that "there is a large and rapidly growing party in Congress who believe the Civil Service Reform to be what Mr. CARPENTER declared it in his remarks on his resolution in the Senate to-day, a popular humbug and delusion. The President has been overrun in the last few days with members and Senators who can hardly find terms to express their indignation at finding their applications for appointments for their friends met with the stereotyped reply that Congressional recommendations under the new Civil Service regulations had lost their omnipotence." A Mr. WALLACE, carpet-bag Congressman from South Carolina, feeling his bread and butter slipping away from him, went to the President and boldly informed him that "this thing won't work down in our country, and our people will not stand it. I will do my best to destroy this foolish system."

Of course, it "wont work down in our country." The fact is, that all experience goes to teach that nothing will work right in Radical estimation, down in Mr. WALLACE'S country that don't permit the most unlimited official stealing. South Carolina having spoken, Massachusetts is heard from next on the reform subject.

Gen. BANKS, we are told, is extremely anxious to clear his skirts, as well as those of the *Administration*, from the Civil Service Reform. He says the Administration neither originated nor advocated it, but was forced to adopt it through a coalition of Democrats and independent Republicans. He calls the new regulations a Chinese system, and one which will work incalculable damage to the Republican organization. Senator WILSON has also joined the ranks of the critics. He can see no good that can come out of this new fangled and awkward system. POMEROY, who has always sneered at any reforms, is especially bitter on the work of the late Civil Service Commission, though he stigmatizes the adoption of these rules as party suicide, and predicts the disruption of the Republican organization if they are carried out.

But Mr. CARPENTER, we are told by the *Commercial's* correspondent, out-HERODED all the other HERODS, and introduced a resolution into the Senate which set forth that the new regulations are unconstitutional, inasmuch as they take the appointing power away from those officials in whom it was originally vested by law. He crystalized partisan disgust, says the epitomist of his resolution, into one contemptuous and sweeping sentence, by saying that the new rules form the last popular humbug and took the appointing power from the President and his Cabinet only to place it in the hands of some half dozen insignificant schoolmasters, who were now holding sessions in Washington city. He promises a speech on his resolution at the earliest opportunity, and will endeavor to crush the new system more through ridicule than argument.

Why the Radical leaders should any longer make any pretense that they are in favor of reforming the public service we fail to see. The utterances of these men are precisely what we predicted a year ago, when the outcry about Civil Service Reform was first raised. They merely wanted to talk about it, and by their words divert the attention of the people from the wrongs that were being committed daily. Each of the gentlemen that we have quoted above, base their opposition to the proposed reform upon the ground that if carried out "it will destroy the Republican organization." That is the whole secret of the matter, and a confession that should at once rouse the people to action. Should the Radical organization survive a single day longer, since its entire vitality is dependent upon the spoils of office? General BANKS and MR. CARPENTER confess that if the spoils of office are taken away from the leaders of the party in Congress, the Radical party will be at once dissolved, as this alone constitutes its vitality.

When the leaders of a party hold such views, can any one expect a reformation of abuses at their hands? It is idle to expect it, and the people will now find that it is merely a fight on the part of the Radical leaders to retain the power of spoilation and thus maintain the supremacy of the party to which they belong. They do ask what shall be done to benefit the country? Their only question is, how shall we save the Radical party from dissolution?

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The announcement has already been made that the Radical National Committee has selected Philadelphia as the place, and the 5th day of June as the day upon which to hold the National Convention of that party, and in all human probability go through the farce of renominating ULYSSES S. GRANT for the Presidency, it being conceded on all hands that the selection of Philadelphia as the place for holding the Convention was GRANT'S own work and meant his re-nomination without any opposition worth mentioning.

At present there is a bare possibility existing that a second, or independent, Republican Convention will be held, the full force of which movement will develop itself between this and the Fourth of March next. If such a convention is held, it will no doubt assemble in Philadelphia, beginning the war intended by it upon GRANT, upon the same field where he set his forces in battle array.

It is also proposed to hold the Democratic Convention at Philadelphia, a matter which has already been spoken of, and which will be finally determined by the National Democratic Committee. We have no additional reasons to urge why the Convention should be held in the leading city of the Keystone State, but leave it entirely to the judgment of the National Committee, and in due time we will no doubt be enabled to announce that for the first time in the history of our National politics, a Democratic National Convention will be held in Philadelphia.

The selection of the City of Brotherly Love as the place of holding GRANT'S forthcoming Convention, has moved several of our cotemporaries to enter into detailed historical accounts of the various Conventions held by the different political parties, since the adoption of the Convention system and which we present in a condensed form.

Previous to 1831, the two parties—Federalist and Republican or Democrat—into which the nation was divided, left the selection of their candidates to Congressional caucuses. In December of that year a National Republican or Federalist Convention assembled at Baltimore, and unanimously nominated HENRY CLAY and JOHN SERGEANT for President and Vice President respectively.

In May 1832, the Democratic Convention met in the same city and nominated JACKSON for President and VAN BUREN for Vice President. In May, 1835, the Democrats nominated VAN BUREN and JOHNSON at Baltimore. The Whigs held no National Convention that year. General HARRISON, who was named by several State Conventions, received their votes in the Electoral College.

On December 4, 1839, the Federalist or Whig Convention met at Harrisburg and nominated W. H. HARRISON for President and JOHN TYLER for Vice-President. The Democratic Convention for that campaign met in Convention at Baltimore on May 5, 1840, and nominated VAN BUREN for President making no nomination for Vice-President. On the 13th of November, 1839, the Abolitionists met at Warsaw, N. Y., and nominated BIRNEY and LEMOYNE. In 1844 the Whigs led off by a Convention which met at Baltimore, May 1, and placed in nomination CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN. The Democrats, by a Convention which assembled in the same city, May 28, put forward as their standard-bearers POLK and DALLAS.

August 30, 1843 the Abolitionists met at Buffalo and nominated BIRNEY and MORRIS. In 1848 the Whig Convention met at Philadilphia, June 7; the Democratic, at Baltimore, May 22; the Free-Soil Democratic Convention, at Utica, N. Y., June 22, and again on the 9th of August at Buffalo.

In 1852 the Whigs nominated at Baltimore, June 16; the Democrats, at the same place, June 1; and the Free-Soil Democracy, at Pittsburgh, August 11.

In 1856, the first Republic (present Radical party) Convention met in Philadelphia, June 17; the American National Convention in the same city, February 19; the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, June 2; and the last Whig National Convention at Baltimore, September 17.

In 1860 the Democrats held a Convention at Charleston, April 23, which resulted in a split. The Convention reassembled in Baltimore, June 18, and eventually each wing of the party placed candidates in nomination. The Republican Convention met at Chicago, May 16.

In 1864 the Republican Convention was held in June at Baltimore, and the Democratic at Chicago in August. In 1868 the Republicans nominated at Chicago in May, and the Democrats in New York in July.

From this brief summary it will be seen that no Democrrtic Convention has ever yet been held in the city of Philadelphia, a fact which should, as it undoubtedly will, go a great way in determining the selection of the place for holding the next Democratic Convention.

THE PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the fraudulent practices carried on in the Custom House at New York, progresses rather slowly in view of the magnitude of public interests that are involved. There seems to be a strong disposition on the part of some of the honorable gentlemen—especially Mr. HOWE—to retard business, whenever the opportunity offers.

The principal proceedings during some of the days last week were made up of surreptitious attempts on the part of Mr. HOWE to whitewash the transactions of LEET and the other members of the Custom House Ring. He betrayed the strongest possible anxiety to have the "side of the Administration heard." From this we are led to infer that Mr. HOWE and some other gentlemen who are associated with him, regard the pending investigation as a trial of the President.

Perhaps they are right in their view of the case, since in the end this is the precise meaning of the investigation, and Gen. GRANT'S fate depends upon the result of that investigation. But it is not a trial of the President in a partisan sense, and by so regarding it, members of the Committee commit a grave mistake. It is not a question as to whether by some trick the administration can be successfully whitewashed, but whether the official transactions of the President and his appointees can stand an open, fair and at the same time, a searching investigation. If they can, President GRANT has nothing to fear, even from an investigation conducted by his political opponents, but if they cannot, he has but little to hope, even from a whitewashing report of a Committee of his friends.

The attempt of Mr. HOWE and the general managers of the party, who are trembling over the result of the investigation as far as it has gone, to drag in side issues that have no relevancy to the subject matter under consideration, and by such means retard the investigation or break its force, while it may stave off the doom of the Radical party for a very brief period, cannot save it from final retribution.

The people have made up their minds to go to the bottom of the whole matter. The Democratic party boldly unearthed the frauds of Tammany, and their examples will be followed to a very considerable extent by independent Republicans, who will not allow their party affiliations to wholly overcome their sense of right and love of honesty and public virtue. There is and can be no more hopeful sign than this, exhibiting as it does the spirit of patriotism as rising above the bonds of party.

Mr. HOWE and his friends will find in the long run that it would have been more advantageous to have fostered instead of opposing investigation—a lesson which they are clearly destined to learn in the bitterest school of experience.

WILL brother-in-law CASEY be removed from the Collectorship of the New Orleans? That is a question that is likely to excites no inconsiderable amount of enquiry about this season of the year. The country is anxious to see whether GRANT will retain even his brother-in-law in office after a repetition of his outrages upon the State of Louisiana.

THE LATE THOMAS EWING.

We are in receipt of the eulogy upon the character of the late THOMAS EWING, pronounced by Judge SILAS H. WRIGHT, in the Supreme Court of Ohio. As a specimen of rhetoric we consider it unsurpassable. In all of its magnificently rounded periods, it reminds us of the great statesman and jurist, SILAS WRIGHT, of New York, and shows that the younger generation has not deteriorated. We regret that the pressure of matter in our columns prevents us from publishing the euglogy entire. We give the following paragraphs as a mere specimen of the entire production:

> His great name barred that kindly intercourse and friendly visitation which easy mediocrity so gracefully challenges. He was seldom startled in his study by unexpected calls. The step-stone to his mansion was unworn of human travel, its line and edge as level as when first laid. Grass grew between him and all his neighbors. He sat upon his hill enthroned in "Solitude." His rich resources were all within; and had pestilence swept the earth of its inhabitants he had not been lonely. He peopled his room with guests of all ages and of all nations. Homer shook hands with him and Plato slept upon his pillow. Seneca moralized as familiarly as Horace sung. But he was not always buckled in his armor. He often unbent. I have known him by sight since I was ten years old and once I saw him in such genial mood—he seemed so bland and fatherly I thought I could have safely pressed his great hand, fashioned at furnaces and yet soft as a maiden's.
>
> Ewing was a statesman but never a politician. There was no stoop in his shoulders from bowing to the populace. His face never wrinkled from perpetual smiling. His talk was an Epic, and his satire as withering as the sirocco. In one single sentence he made Gen. Butler stink forever. After that, Pope and Juvenal stood discrowned. Ewing was a patriot and loved his country as patriots used in the heroic days. Power and place, however fair in his eyes, were as nothing when set against the Constitution whose expounder he was in as high a sense as ever was Webster. He stood more affected to the arts of peace than of war. He brought to bear in vain the weight of his mighty influence so as might not be opened—"the purple testament of bloody war."

THE Philadelphia papers generally allude to a rumor that there has been a heavy robbery at the United States Mint, and the *North American* says:

> The attaches of the Mint, while not admitting the robbery, fail to deny the truth of the rumor.

The *Press* says:

> M. H. Cobb, Esq., cashier of the United States Mint, has been examining in the alleged disappearance of a quantity of coin from the establishment, and it has been discovered that the loss may be partially accounted for from the fact that when the coin was missed at first, the bins containing the gold and silver were cleaned out and the coin weighed or counted. In consequence of the close proximity of the bins to the engine and boiler room, the boards composing the flooring have warped apart, leaving spaces through which the money dropped down. Much of this has been found, and a large amount of the missing cash has been recovered in other ways.

The *Inquirer* gives a somewhat different turn to the affair as follows:

> For some time past there have been rumors of a heavy robbery at the United States Mint in this city. It is said that it occurred shortly after the recent defalcation. Mr. M. H. Cobb, cashier, in a conversation relative to the matter while not admitting the robbery, failed to deny the truth of the rumors. That something is credited by the officers of the Mint, is plain from the fact that Mr. Cobb stated that the bins containing the gold and silver were being cleaned out, and the coin weighed or counted.

THE Philadelphia (*Bulletin*) (Republican) deserves credit for thus speaking out. Its statement that the income tax is to be retained for the purpose of keeping GRANT'S friends in office to labor for his re-election cannot be charged as a "copperhead lie:"

> The vote in the House of Representatives yesterday upon the resolution repealing the income tax, indicates, we fear, the intention of the House to permit another collection of that most odious and abominable excise. If this is the case, the members contemplate the perpetration of an outrage the offensive character of which can hardly be expressed in words. The people of the country have demanded, with singular unanimity, the abolition of this tax, and they are entitled to respectful obedience of their wishes in the matter from their representatives. If the tax is continued, the motive will so plainly appear, that the party which sanctions it will suffer severe injury. The profits of the tax are so ridiculously small that it is impossible that there can be a desire to retain it for the sake of the revenue. Its retention is demanded simply that a few hundred politicians may be kept in positions of profit, so that their services may be secured for the election next fall. We do not believe that the gain from this source will equal the loss which will result from disdainful rejection of a sturdy popular demand. The harm that will be done by the perpetration of a wrong of this kind will be too extensive to be repaired by the efforts of a few political tricksters who live upon the public bounty.

THE New York *Daily Bulletin* is showing how the consequenses of a war with Spain would be more serious and injurious to American interests than is generally supposed. If we want Cuba it has no doubt we can get it ultimately on peaceable terms; but, acquired by even the shortest and most successful war, the game would not be worth the powder. The war would be almost exclusively maritime; the navy of Spain is altogether superior to ours, and much more efficient. Our iron-clads, for the most part, are confessedly useless; and while we are building new ones, the *Bulletin* thinks, our ports could all be virtually sealed up, that of New York included, and our remaining foreign commerce swept from the ocean. Great commercial and industrial interests, it says, would be ruined. The important Spanish-American trade, amounting to $170,000,000 a year, would be wiped out. All this is independant of the increase of taxation and the depreciation of American credit by further necessary additions to the existing debt. No country can venture to go to war without adequate preparations and sufficient motives, and the United States least of all.

THE meddling of GRANT in Louisiana is more than his supporter, the N. Y. *Evening Post* can stand. It says:

> Collector Casey and Marshal Packard, it reminds us have been the principal supporters of one of the mobs. Collector Casey gave a revenue cutter to the rebellious Senators in order to prevent a legal quorum in the State Senate. Marshal Packard arrested the members of the House of Representatives for the purpose of giving the minority faction an opportunity to seize the control of that body. Several of the Senators who are still skulking to avoid their duties in the legislature are officers under Casey and Packard, drawing pay from the United States while they are pursuing the cowardly course. So far as the United States civil service has been neglected and disgraced in this affair, the President is bound to interfere.

THE origin of the name of the State of Pennsylvania will be found in a letter of WILLIAM PENN, its founder, dated January 6th, 1681, from which the following is an extract:

> This day, after many watchings, waitings, solicitings and disputes in counsil, my country has been confirmed to me under the great seal of England with large powers and privileges by the name of Pennsylvania—a name the king would give it in honor of my father. I chose New Wales, being a hilly country; and when the secretary, a Welshman, refused to call it New Wales, I proposed Sylvania, and they added Penn to it, though I was much opposed to it, and went to the king to have it struck out. He said it was past, and he would not take it upon him; for I feared it might be looked upon as a vanity in me, and not as a respect in the king to my father, as it really was.

THE Washington *Republican* accuses the Pittsburgh POST of bare-faced lying, and then, as if to show its readers what bare-faced lying is, says in the same article: "The 'cry of reform' was first raised by President GRANT himself, and from the very beginning of his administration he has been the first and most consistent reformer in the land." If THE POST can surpass that, and does surpass it, it ought to be indicted for inhuman mendacity.—*Lou. Courier-Journal*

MR. FENTON said in the United States Senate on Monday: "It seems as though every possible means had been adopted to demean the civil service in the customs department at New York and to divert public officers from their duty." This is rather loud talk for a Republican to indulge in about his own party, but its truth is too apparent to be denied in the face of the testimony of Messrs A. T. STEWART, REID and others.

THE sum of $5,236 has been subscribed for the erection of a suitable memorial at the Virginia Military Institute, in honor of Lieutenant General "STONEWALL" JACKSON, who for nearly fourteen years held the chair of natural and experimental philosophy and artillery tactics in the institution, and whose brilliant career and heroic death during the late war have made his name famous.

A NEW ORLEANS girl who came to spend Christmas with a school friend in Massachusetts, was confronted, on entering the drawing-room, with a painting of herself, which sweetly smiled upon her from above the mantel. Her host proved to have been an officer under BEN BUTLER.

[From Harrisburg Patriot of Thursday.]

The Organization Nearly Completed.

Yesterday morning another step was made towards the organization of the Senate in the election of Mr. George W. Hamersly, of Philadelphia, for clerk, by the vote of Mr. Randall, of Schuylkill county. The democratic senators had not yet done quite enough, in the opinion of Mr. White, by the issue of the writ for the election in the fourth district and by assisting the opposition to elect a speaker. They must also elect George W. Hamersly clerk, and it is gratifying to witness that the magnanimity of Senator Randall was equal to the occasion. But due credit should also be given Chief Clerk Zeigler for his share in the performance. After one vote for clerk had been taken, Mr. Zeigler arose and read a paper, which appears in the regular proceedings, and to which we invite attention. With an elevated disinterestedness which cannot be too highly appreciated in these degenerate days, Mr. Zeigler peremptorily declined being considered a candidate, and chivalrously released the Democratic Senators from the obligation to support him any longer. It never seems to have occurred to Mr. Zeigler that the Democratic Senators might wish to select some one besides himself as a caucus nominee for clerk; in order to prevent the election of George Hamersly. No sooner had Mr. Zeigler finished his paper than Senator Buckalew, who saw very clearly through the little game, moved an adjournment, so that the Democratic Senators might select a new candidate. The adjournment failed, and Hamersly was chosen according to the programme which was opened by Mr. Zeigler. A decent respect for the Democratic Senators who had nominated and sustained him required that Mr. Zeigler should duly notify them of his purpose. But that would not have been in accordance with the arrangement.

When declaring his purpose to vote for Hamersly Senator Randall did well in explaining that his course was not due to any consultation with the Democratic Senators. Had any movement of that kind been contemplated they would have hesitated long before selecting him as the instrument to carry it out, and they would have hesitated still longer before making George W. Hamersly the object of their consideration. In resisting the election of Hamersly to the office of chief clerk, they would have been sustained by the entire Democratic party and three-fourths of the Republicans of the State, if they had kept the Legislature in a state of disorganization until the first day of next August. He is in truth an object of deep detestation in the State, except in the affiliated rings in the Legislature and the lobby to which he has belonged for half a generation. He has grown rich by legislative jobs and plunder, and from the steps of the bank of which he has become president, and whose charter he lobbied through the Legislature, he can survey the valuable West Philadelphia real estate which he has accumulated by his successful labors in the lobby. The value of the clerkship of the Senate may be estimated when a Philadelphia bank president enters into a struggle for the place, and secures the vote of a Democratic Senator. Auditor General Hartranft's reports will also furnish some interesting facts, which will assist in making an estimate of the worth of the office when skillfully farmed. But we drop the disreputable business in disgust.

HOME AND FRIENDS.

Oh! there's a power to make each hour
As sweet as Heaven designed it;
Nor need we roam to bring it home,
Though few there be that find it.
We seek too high for things close by,
And lose what nature found us;
For life hath here no fairer sphere
As home and friends around us.

We oft destroy the present joy—
For future hopes—and pause them,
While flowers as sweet bloom at our feet,
If we'd but stoop to raise them.
For things afar still sweeter are,
When youth's bright spell hath bound us;
But soon, we're taught the earth hath naught
Like home and friends around us.

The friends that speed in time of need,
When hope's last reed is shaken,
Do show us still that come what will,
We are not quite forsaken.
Though all were night, if but the light
From friendship's altar crowned us,
'Twould prove the bliss of earth was this:
Our home and friends around us.

BELLS.

The Chimes at Trinity church, New York.

[From the N. Y. Mail]

The "chime" at Trinity consists of nine bells, each of which weighs several hundred pounds, and the largest of them even running up into the thousands. The musical range is an octave and a quarter, and of course no air whose notes cannot, by the musician's ingenuity, be brought within the range of these nine notes can be properly performed. The usual semi-tones of the regular octave are, of course, preserved, but as the compass of the bells is so narrow, only the simpler melodies, and those which have but little variation between the highest and the lowest notes, can be played. No two bells are ever struck together, and such a thing as a "chord" is unknown in chiming. The notes follow one after another, somewhat like a child trying to play a tune on the piano with one finger.

Certain of the bells are connected with the church clock, the largest one being that whose deep, sonorous striking the "hours" we all know so well; this is the highest of all the nine, and besides its regular duty of striking the hours, it forms one of the musical chime, and is amenable to the player's hand by means of the same machinery which works its smaller companions. The rest of the bells are much smaller, and strike the "quarters" of the hour. These all are, when required for playing regular music, disconnected from the clock-work, as their duties to the player and the clock would be very likely to seriously conflict. It would seem hardly correct to have "Hail Columbia" broken in upon by Nos. 1 and 4 striking up "quarter-past nine," or to have "Mear" or "Old Hundred" interrupted by "Big Ben" booming forth the interesting but irrelevant information that it was "twelve o'clock, and time to close the bar."

Five of the bells, the large one and the four smaller ones which strike the "quarters," were brought here from England in the year 1764. Though for some time after that the bells were the pride and glory of the city, it was soon noticed that they only rang the same monotonous strain every hour, and the people desired something more and better. It being impossible for a musician to accomplish anything with a series of but five notes, it was resolved to add the necessary bells to complete the octave, and money was speedily raised for the purpose. Then came the natural strife as to where the additional bells should be procured; one party, and a strong one, thought that they could not be made in America at all; or even if they could, it was argued, with no small show of reason, that the men who had made the first five bells would naturally be best qualified to complete the chime; and these persons insisted that the order should be sent to the English makers. On the other hand, there was a strong "Young America" faction, who made quiet inquiry of a West Troy firm, and having found that they would confidently undertake the work for a reasonable price, the Young Americans espoused the cause of their countrymen with such vigorous effect that the order was sent to Troy. In due time the work was finished and the bells sent down, when, to the utter discomfiture of the English party, who had said many unkind things and prophesied all sorts of evil, the new work proved fully equal to the old, and the American bells were pronounced by experts quite as clear in sound and pure in musical tone as were those made on the other side of the ocean.

A skilled ringer was sought, and was found in the person of a man named Brown, an excellent musician, and a thorough master of his art; he was at once installed, and for thirteen years remained at his post, making the chimes of old Trinity one of the "lions" of the city, and from that day to this they have been a source of never-ceasing delight to all citizens and visitors to New York. At the end of thirteen years Mr. Brown died, having previously instructed Mr. James Ayliffe in the difficult art of handling the chimes. Mr. Ayliffe was, before he undertook this task, a musician of repute, and therefore brought to his new work a capability and ease of learning which none but a musician could have. Constant application soon gave the requisite faculty of execution, so that at the lamented death of his teacher, Mr. Ayliffe was qualified to take his position. He has filled the place from that day to this most acceptably, and has for years been acknowledged as the head of the chime bell-players in the country.

Mr. Ayliffe has for four months been suffering severely from sickness, and sorry as we should be to have Grim Death carry off the genial Scotchman, it would be at least a consolation to know that such an ungracious act would not make dumb the iron tongues of Trinity. For several years Mr. Ayliffe has been teaching his nephew, Mr. William Thirwall, the mystery of managing the chimes, and we are assured that when the present ringer gives up his place, a most capable and worthy successor is ready at hand.

The huge bells, though set on swinging frames, are lashed so as to be firm and fast, and but the iron tongues are movable. these being swung from the centre to one side by means of a cord to each. The tongue always strikes in precisely the same spot on the lip of the bell, thus securing uniformity of vibration and certainty of tone. Each tongue or hammer is provided with a damper, on the plan of the damper to the strings of a piano, and for the same purpose—to prevent the undesirable prolongation of the sound, and the consequent running of the notes into each other.

The cord passes from the hammer of the bell down one story to the ringer's room; it is there attached to a long wooden bar, the leverage of which is so adjusted as to make the striking of the tongue as easy as possible. But even then the playing a tune on Trinity's bells is no child's play. Imagine nine large levers, each one, at the end where the hand touches it, as big as a drayman's handspike. The player takes off his coat, stands up to his work and begins. Every note struck requires a sudden pull, or downward thrust of the lever, with a power which, if put into a blow, would be sufficient to knock down the strongest man. No wonder that at the end the performers are in a profuse perspiration.

We are informed, however, that the appliances at Trinity for playing are very primitive, and that there is an invention, using electric force, which renders managing a heavy chime as easy as playing an ordinary piano.

In clear weather Trinity chimes can be heard from five to ten miles—the people of Brooklyn and Staten Island hearing sometimes every sound. The makers know about what size a bell should be to produce a given note, and the admixture of the metals composing it has also much to do with the proper tone; then, after the desired sound is by these two means approximately attained, the finished bell is, by delicate filing, finally brought to give the exact note desired. Of course such ponderous instruments once tuned remain ever after in tune, unless broken or cracked, in which case the musical tone is gone forever.

For more than twenty-five years have the pleasant chimes of dear old Trinity every hour brought better thoughts and higher hopes to the toiling thousands who have ever listened to them gladly; let us hope they may ring out their welcome music for so many years to come that those they have already passed shall be but as a single day in their long and useful life.

To Young Housekeepers.

By solemn marriage you have just begun real solid life; why not, therefore, be satisfied to commence on a small, moderate scale, spreading out only as fast as circumstances will admit of?

"It is too common for young housekeepers to begin where their mothers ended. Buy all that is necessary to work skillfully with; adorn your home with all that will render it comfortable. Do not look at richer homes, and covet their costly furniture. If secret dissatisfaction is ready to spring up, go a step farther and visit the homes of the suffering poor; behold dark, cheerless apartments, insufficient clothing, and absence of all comforts and refinements of social life, and then return to your own with a joyful spirit. You will then be prepared to meet you husband with a greatful heart, and be ready to appreciate the toil and self-denial which he has endured in the business world to surround you with the delights of home; and you will co-operate cheerfully with him in so arranging your expenses that his mind will not be constantly harassed lest his family expenditures may encroach upon public payments.

Be independent; a young housekeeper never needed greater moral courage than she does now, to resist the arrogance of fashion. Do not let the Smiths or the Browns decide what you shall have; neither let them hold the strings of your purse. You know best what you can and ought to afford. It matters but little what people think, provided you are true to yourself, to right, and duty, and keep your expenses within your means."

New Style Weddings.

The newest, not to say the sweetest thing in the way of weddings, is announced to occur at Bristol, R. I., on the evening of the 11th inst., when Mr. J. E. Warner of this city is to be united in the bonds of wedlock with Miss J. A. Munroe of Boston. Cards for the happy event are accompanied with a programme of the attending festivities. The entertainments are to commence at Armory Hall at 8:30, and comprise a grand instrumental concert by Herrick's full band, a cornet solo, the marriage ceremony, nine dances, supper, and afterward ten more dances to aid digestion. The admission to the entire entertainment is but one dollar for "gentlemen's tickets, including lady and gentlemen," and for ladies' single tickets fifty cents. The programme also contains the inspiriting information that there will positively be no postponement on account of the weather. A private note from the happy expectant bridegroom, accompanying the formal official announcement, says that the occasion will be no Flora McFlimsy affair, which shows that he is versed in modern literature and has correct ideas in regard to the proprieties of dress. There can be no doubt that the event will be a profitable as well as a happy one for the bridal pair, and an interesting one for the guests.—Ex.

Lassoing a Grizzly.

The Ventura, Cal., Signal relates the following: We forgot to note a little incident that took place here some time ago that was well worthy of record, illustrating California youth and life. Two boys aged respectively twelve and fourteen years, sons of W. E. Foster, of the Montecito, and R. R. Hall, of the Ojal ranche, were out in the mountains on horseback, looking for their cows, when they discovered a young grizzly bear toddling along in the trail. They had been long enough here to know the danger of trying to catch the little fellow, the ferocious dam rarely being beyond the cries of her young. But the temptation was too strong for youthful discretion, and keeping an eye on the varmint, they began hallooing, and finally being convinced that the old one was not near, they rode up to him, and with the dexterity of old vanqueros, quickly succeeded in fastening the lariat about his neck, and took him safely home. It was a feat as dangerous as daring, and a sport that old hunters would not care to indulge in unless exceedingly well mounted.

Death of "the Oldest Man."

Died at the residence of his son, Harvey Thacker, in Shasta county, Hiram Thacker, supposed to be the oldest man in the United States, aged about one hundred and twenty-eight years. He was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, about 1753, and served under Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He was also at the battle of Tippecanoe under Harrison, and also in the Black Hawk war in Illinois. He emigrated to California in the year 1861. He was son-in-law of Daniel Boone, of Kentucky. An antiquary of this town, informs us that the above is substantially correct, as he knows the family well, and had conversed often with the old man, who informed him he had lost the register of his birth, it having been burned up in his house. His son Harvey, in whose house he died, is a man of nearly seventy years The old man was very fond of a joke, and could tell some strange old yarns.—[Chico (Cal.) Review.

A Faithful Guardian.

It is a rare thing to find guardians of minor children acting as disinterested as has done Mr. John Holmes, of this city, who nineteen years ago became the guardian of a niece and nephew, receiving in trust for them the sum of $18,039.46, and last week filed his account in court, which showed that during this long period he had not only supported and educated them out of the fund, but that he was ready to pay over the handsome sum of $79,201.24. He made no charge for his services. Such faithful guardianship certainly deserves honorable mention.—Phila. Star.

SHALL WE EVER MEET AGAIN?

Shall we ever meet again
In the woodland by the sea?
Will the moment ortiging pain
To the heart, and to the brain,
Come again to thee and me?
Shall we hear again the meaning
Of the ocean to the shore,
Like the ever low intoning
Of a celebrant, Lenore—
Shall we ever meet again?
Ah me, that Joy should borrow
A thorn to wound the heart
From the pale-red rose of Sorrow!
Adieu! for we must part.

We may never meet again
In the woodland by the sea;
But the song, and the refrain,
Which we sang beside the main,
Will be ever dear to me.
There is no sun that shineth
But hath its spot of shade;
The brightest day decmeth,
And sweetest roses fade.
We may never meet again.
Ah me, that Love should borrow
A thorn to wound the heart
From the pale-red rose of Sorrow!
Adieu! for we must part.

EDWARD CAPERN.

IN A NUTSHELL.

Woman's Rightists must be wrong,
If in Holy Writ we trust,
Man, white rolls the earth along,
Be the master ever must.

Man, creations, monarch, moves
In the Maker's image wrought,
For the Bible clearly proves
Woman is God's afterthought.

Amusing Typographical Blunders.

The amusement afforded by ludicrous typographical errors will be inexhaustible while printers are fallible and editors write with abominable indifference to legibility. One of the most astonishing blunders of this kind was committed some years ago in an editorial in the Bulletin. The writer, who had cautioned his readers against "casting their pearls before swine" was amazed and grieved to perceive that the compositor had warned the public against "carting their pills before sunrise." This was corrected in the proof; but the reporter who declared of a new store that it had "sixty fancy windows," was even more indignant than the storekeeper when he saw in his paper the statement that the establishment contained "sixty faded windows." And then there was the poet, in Muncy, who sought to soothe the wounded feelings of a bereaved family by publishing in the local paper a poetical tribute to the deceased daughter, Emily, in which he declared that "we will hallow her grave with our tears." He was pursued next morning by Emily's exasperated brother because the printers insisted that "we will harrow her grave with our steers."

The poets suffer most deeply. Nothing could be worse, for instance, than the misery of the bard who asserted, in his copy text he "kissed her under the silent star," only to find that the compositor compelled him to "kick her under the cellar stair." A certain Jenkyns, also, was the victim of an aggravated assault because when, in his report of a wedding, he declared "that the bride was accompanied to the altar by *eight* bridesmaids," the types made it that "the bride was accompanied to the altar by *tight* bridesmaids." These things are peculiarly unpleasant when they occur in remarks upon death; as in the case of the editor, who, while writing a sympathetic paragraph, observed that "Mr. Smith could hardly bear the loss of his wife," only to find that the printer had made it, "Mr. Smith could hardly bear such a boss for a wife."

Even more deplorable is the injury done to the journalist who complimented a certain candidate with the observation that he was "a noble old burger, proudly loving his native State." Imagine the indignation of the candidate and the horror of the editor, when the paper the next day contained the assertion that the said burger was "a nobby old burglar, prowling around in a naked state."

But the printers do not make all the mistakes. We remember the laughter and comments provoked by the statements of a provincial reporter, who called the attention of the constable to the fact that "on Sunday last some twenty or thirty men collected in the hollow back of Thomas McGinnes, and engaged in fighting during the whole morning." Mr. McGinnis' back must have been uncommonly large.

During the Franco-Prussian war a great deal of fun was poked at the New Jersey editor who read in the cable dispatches that "Bazaine has move 20 kilometres out of Metz." He thereupon sat down and wrote an editorial, in which he was delighted to hear that all the kilometeres had been removed, and that the innocent people of Metz were no longer endangered by the presence of those devilish engines of war—sleeping upon a volcano as it were. And then he went on to describe some experiments made with kilometres during the Crimea war, in which one of them exploded, and blew a frigate out of the water.

A Cowardly Act.

From a friend who came here on the 3rd instant from Atchison, we learn that on New Year's day Mr. John Bemer, of that city, received from St. Louis by express a basket of wine marked from a friend. Mr. B. forthwith opened some of it, and he and a gentlemen named E. Gore, who lived in the country near Atchison, and another man, drank some of it. Soon after drinking Gore went home when he was immediately taken sick and died in about three hours, his family not knowing what was the matter with him, and before they could obtain assistance he was beyond the reach of help. Mr. Bemer and the other man were also sick, but being in Atchison, where help was easily obtained, they were soon relieved by the use of a stomach pump. The wine had been poisoned, and the dastardly wretch who attempted to murder Mr. Bemer doubtless never thought, or perhaps never cared, for the murder of perhaps a hundred, whom his cowardly and homicidal act might have involved. It is Mr. Bemer's intention to ferret out, if possible, the criminal or criminals.—[St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.

A Cunning Rascal.

A baker in Quincy employed a young man to drive a bake-cart, and though doubts had been previously entertained of his honesty, his accounts of sales always tallied with the amount taken out. After being employed for several months, the young man decided to change his employment, and in settling accounts there was a balance of five hundred dollars which was due from parties to whom, as the nice young man said, he had given credit; but as they all lived in one village, and never "dobbed around," he assured his employer that the collection of the bills would be an easy matter, and they could easily be found, as their names were inscribed on the doors of their residences. A few weeks after he had left the baker sallied out with his batch of bills, all of which he supposed to be "gilt-edged," but to his astonishment, the answer to his inquiries, in each case proved that the debtor had been an inhabitant of the graveyard for a number of years. The cunning rascal had sold his bread to cash customers, and balanced the account by copying names from the tombstones.—Boston Traveller.

Food and Drink.

[Prof. Wilder of Cornell University.]

1. Food should be palatable and not highly seasoned; it should consist of more than one, but not of many different articles; it should vary in quantity and quality according to age, climate, weather and occupation. Sugars, starches and fats contain a large proportion of carbon, and are thought to be more healing and less nutritious; albuminoids contain nitrogen, and are thought to be more nutritious. The whole (unbolted) or partially bolted grains are found to be good and sufficient food for dogs, horses and men; but nature demands variety. As a rule carnivora are not wholesome food. Hot, soft bread digests slowly.

2. Bad cooking may spoil good food. Pork should be thoroughly cooked. Avoid frying meat; boil, roast or broil it, beginning with a high heat; but for *soups*, begin lukewarm.

3. Three full meats daily are customary and may be natural; but their number, their relative quantity and quality, and the intervals between them, are largely matters of opinion, habit and convenience, regularity is very important. Avoid lunches, so-called.

4. Eat something, or drink a cup of coffee, within an hour after rising, especially if obliged to labor or study; but avoid both of these before breakfast if possible, and particularly exposure to malaria or contagion.

5. Let the amount of a meal bear some relation to the future needs as well as present appetite, but it is better to carry an extra pound in your pocket than in your stomach.

6. Eat in pure air and pleasant company—light conversation and gentle exercise promote digestion, but hard work of any kind retards it. Avoid *severe* bodily or mental labor just before, and for two hours after a full meal.

7. Eat slowly; masticate well; five minutes more at dinner may give you better use of an hour afterward. Drink little at meals, and never a full glass of very hot or cold liquid. Never wash down a mouthful. Avoid waste of saliva by expectoration.

8. Evacuate the bowels daily, and above all regularly; the best time is after breakfast; partly to be rid of a physical burden during the day, chiefly to relieve the brain.

9. Constipation is safer than diarrhœa. For the former, exercise, ride horseback, knead the belly, take a glass of cold water before breakfast, eat fruit and laxitive food; for the latter, follow an opposite course; toast, crust, crackers and rice are then the best food.

10. Intemperance is any kind of access; the term is generally restricted to the use of stimulant articles (tea and coffee, opium, tobacco and alcoholic drinks. It is my belief that any of these may be used in a temperate manner, and without sensible injury; that there is a radical distinction between their stimulant and their narcotic doses, but that their effects may be determined by the time and manner of using them, and by individual peculiarities. Never chew tobacco; smoke the milder kinds, and in long clay pipes, which should be changed often. Use pure wine, if any; avoid distilled liquors; take no liquor upon an empty stomach. I advise no person to begin the use of any stimulant until of age, or able to judge of his necessities and liabilities to intemperance.

An Afflicted Father.

A late number of the Pall Mall Gazette says: A gentleman applied at Marlborough street police court for a summons against his son for misconduct. On the gistramate asking what offence the son had been guilty of, the gentlemen replied that the young man in question was in the habit of lying in bed after eleven o'clock in the morning. Upon hearing this explanation the magistrate refused to grant the summons. "Can anything be said "be more ridiculous than for a man to come before a magistrate with such a request? Go away!" The applicant, it is stated, left the court "evidently dissatisfied," and his son will still be permitted to enjoy his slumbers without fear that he will be pulled out of bed by the strong arm of the law. Yet, although the magistrate was doubtless technically right in declining to interfere, it is impossible not to feel that the father has just cause of complaint, and that some measure ought to be taken to rouse the indolent youth from a repose prolonged to such an unconscionable hour as eleven o'clock.

The afflicted father may, perhaps, be able to procure an extremely ingenious apparatus which excited general admiration at the great exhibition of 1851, and which possibly is still in existence. It was especially designed for sluggards, and consisted of a clock which, being set like an alarum, at the hour fixed upon overturned the sleeper's bed and left him sprawling on the floor. Why this admirable invention has not come into general use is truly astonishing when we consider the advantages supposed to be gained by early rising. It would be invaluable applied to such a case as that which came before the magistrate at Marlborough street on Tuesday.

At the same time, it may be questioned whether it is good policy for early risers, as a rule, to insist on all their relatives and friends following their example. Those who rise early are, if we may venture to say so, apt to be rather intolerant; naturally proud of their own merits, they are not content with resting on their laurels, but pass a severe judgment on all who attempt to abbreviate the fatigue of life by deferring the commencement of business for an hour or two in the morning, and who seek no other laurels to rest upon than their mattresses. Torpidity is not a crime; indeed, there are many persons who, as far as the interests of the community are concerned, would do well to lie in bed for the term of their natural lives, and no greater mistake can be committed than to oblige such people to get up, when, if left alone, they would at least be comparatively harmless.

Death of a Notable Chinaman—A Pagan Funeral.

[San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 30.]

Wong Hang Soon, President of the Ning Yung Co., is dead. Deceased was 62. His body was placed in Chinese state on Dupont alley, where it was viewed by great numbers of his countrymen, and where the mystic ceremonies of the Pagan burial service were performed, lasting about three hours. The streets in the Chinese quarters were thronged with Chinese, all of whom respected Wong Hang Soon. Hundreds of Caucassians went impelled by motives of curiosity. The procession started for Laurel Cemetery, led by a Chinaman on horseback. About 20 Chinamen, dressed in long white robes, attended the hearse, and amongst these were two or three hired mourners, sustained by men walking on either side. The mourners carried Joss sticks and bent themselves toward the ground, appearing not to walk, but to be dragged along by the attendants. There were fifty-eight hacks and other carriages in line, four bands of music, and four or five express wagons loaded with propitiatory roast pigs, chickens and all sorts of complicated and uncertain edibles The funeral was one of the largest ever solemnized by Pagon rites.

SAMBO'S LAMENT.

I'se ben a waitin' long for de good ole time
Dat "ll nebber come no mo";
When I used to rock an' work an' sing
In de little cabin do.'

My Sam was dar wid his fiddle,
Po' Sam, he's gone—done dead!
Dead for de want ob food an' clothes
An' de shelter ober head.

An' little Mose—well, he's dead', too;
How he used to dance an' sing,
While Jim an' Polly an' all de res'
Went "roun' an' roun' de ring."

Ole Missis—bless her dear old soul—
Would laff till her sides gib way,
An' Massa'd stop at my cabin just
To say—"How's ole Mammy to-day?"

De boys—I mean old Massa's boys—
Dey lubbed ole Mammy too,
Who nursed 'em—eb'ry blessed one,
Clean down to the little Mass' Loo.

Po' Mass' Loo! He went to de fight
But he nebber come back no more:
We hear dat he fell, wid a Bullet in de breast,
In de front ob de battle roar.

He'd put his arms 'roun' my neck,
An say "Mammy, I lub you so!"
He didn't see no harm in dat,
Do his Mammy was black an' po.'

Ole Missis died wid a broken heart
When de las ob de boys was killed,
An' Massa bowed his head and cried
Dat his cup ob sorrow was filled.

An' here I've sot, a waitin' an' watchin'
For de good time comin' no mo,'
An' I see ole Missis a callin' Mammy
Across from de odder sho.'

CHILDHOOD "A LA MODE!"

Misses of Seven Arrayed in Silks and Glittering with Diamonds—The Road to Ruin.

The frivolity of the fair sex is the leading topic of the day. It is the theme of strong-minded women, and the pet hobby of weak-minded men. Everywhere you hear it discussed and wondered at. The fact is apparent, but the cause is obscure. It is argued that never since the world began was there so much culture, and so much intellectual brilliancy, displayed among our noted women as at the present time. Why then, in the midst of so much intelligence, is there such a large number of vain and foolish women? To this query we offer the following reply. Much of the affectation and shallowness attributed to "our girls of the period" is due to the unwise management of vain mothers, who, in haste to display the charms and accomplishments of their children, bring them out in society almost in their infancy.

Among the recent holiday parties given to children, we describe one which is not exaggerated, and which is a fair specimen of hundreds. This entertainment occurred in one of the most fashionable streets of Brooklyn; and at the residence of one of the wealthiest men. The mother is one of the most cultured women who grace our land, and is, in the main, a common sense, practical woman. But she has gone fashion-mad—a prevalent epidemic. It was a full-dress party. The hours appointed were from 8 to 11 P. M. About one hundred guests were present, who were received by their young hostess (a miss of ten years) with as much ease and self-possession as a matron could assume.

The dresses consisted of white, pink, yellow and blue silk, elaborately trimmed and decked with spangles. The little misses had their hair dressed in the latest style, frizzed, puffed, powdered and adorned with flowers. White kid gloves were generally worn. Only one thing was lacking in the miniature representation of an adult party, viz., enameled faces. Powder, however, was freely used. One little girl (if she could be recognized as such) particularly engaged attention. She was apparently ten years of age. In addition to the powdered hair and dazzling costume she sported, with true appreciation, a pair of diamond earrings, a gold chain and a locket studded with diamonds. Upon each arm was a bracelet of elaborate workmanship, which she held up for display, exclaiming as she did so to her admirers: "There's no sham about these; they're the real thing," which her auditors were quite willing to believe. If the above seems incredible, what will the following be? A little girl of seven summers was arrayed in a rose colored silk; $7 per yard, point aplique flowers, a galaxy of diamonds, and other expensive jewelry. A gold belt, the buckle of which was studded with diamonds; a band of gold encircled the head, and from a pendant on the forehead sparkled a solitaire of great value. Her mother was heard to exclaim exultingly, that the price of *her* child's outfit, for that evening, was $5,000. Another mother, jealous of the sensation caused by such a display, remarked that "upon the next occasion mine shall be dressed in tea-rose silk, which is by all means less common than pink, as my child's complexion is such that she can wear anything." If children at the tender age of seven and ten represent the follies of fashion what will they require at twenty-five?

Music, dancing and charades occupied the evening. The supper was all that could be desired by the greatest epicure.

The party broke up about midnight. The adieus were spoken with sufficient grace and ceremony to satisfy the most ardent devotee of modern etiquette.

"Here endeth the first lesson," and the stepping stone to bankruptcy.—N. Y. Standard.

A Cure for Sea-Sickness.

An authority on this subject says: "I am much surprised at the opinion, which is so prevalent, of the incurability of seasickness. I believe the opinion to exist among the non-medical part of the community from sheer ignorance, and among sea-going surgeons from a supineness to applying remedies—a fault to which they are rather too subject. In the greater number of instances I allow the stomach to discharge its contents once or twice, and then, if there is no organic disease, I give five drops of chloroform in a little water, and, if necessary, repeat the dose in five or six hours. The almost instant effect of this treatment, if coupled with a few simple precautions, is to cause an immediate sensation, as it were, of warmth in the stomach, accompanied by almost total relief of the nausea and sickness, likewise curing the distressing headache, and usually causing a quiet sleep, from which the passenger awakes quite well.—Exchange.

The Art of Not Hearing.

The art of not hearing, says an excellent writer, is fully as important to domestic happiness as a cultivated ear, for which so much money is expended. There are so many things which are painful to hear, many of which, if heard, will disturb the temper and detract from contentment and happiness, that every one should be educated to take in and shut out sounds at will. If you would be happy when among good men open your ears; when among bad shut them. It is not worth while to hear what your servants say when they have slammed the door; what a beggar says whose petition you have rejected; what your neighbors say about your children; what your rivals say about your business or dress. I have noticed that a well-bred women never hears an impertinent remark. A kind of discreet deafness saves one from many insults, from much blame, from not a little connivance and dishonorable conversation.

VARIETIES.

OLD RYE is said to be one of the healthiest old town in New Hampshire.

A NEW style of ring, called the "Flirtation Ring," has "come to hand."

BOTH the United States Senators from Indiana have had their pockets picked in New York within a few weeks.

A LADY in New York recently broke off her engagement to a gentleman because he had shown a letter she had written him to his mother.

"PUTTY-EYED monster" is what appeared in the paper of a Tennessee editor who wrote, with respect, "pretty aged minister."

AMONG the women arrested for shoplifting during the holiday season were the wife of a Boston police officer and the wife of a Troy clergyman.

SOUTHERN colored revivalists have adapted the touching hymn, "Shoo Fly," to a psalm, the first line of which reads "Sa-tan, don't bodder me."

A YOUNG Kentuckian who had been dressed to represent Santa Claus at a church fair, was mistaken for a Ku Klux and knocked over by a nervous gentleman.

THE latest discovered heir to one million dollars in England is George Kelly, of Halifax, who has been Jehu to the Black Maria in that locality for a long time.

A READER writes to the Baltimore Sun "that he takes no stock in the 'new women's club.' He says that the 'old women's club' is enough for him, and frequently almost too much."

THE Southbridge, Mass., Journal says that a farmer's wife in Dudley recently had a foot race with a woodchuck, and caught him when he had got half-way into his hole:

And there she sat and held his tail
And held his tail, and held his tail,
And there she sat and held his tail,

for two hours, until her husband came and killed the beast.

A LITTLE Danbury girl, when asked by her mother about suspicious little bites in the sides of a dozen choice apples, answered: "Perhaps, mamma, they may have been frost-bitten, it was so cold last night." The mother retreated.

SCENE IN THE CARS—A candy boy passing through the car, meets a cross old gentleman, and says, "Pop corn! pop corn!" "Havn't got any teeth," angrily, replied the old man. "Gum drops! gum drops!" calls the smart boy.

IT is dangerous to be "highly spoken of" in Cincinnati. A baby was left at a rich man's door the other night, with a note, saying: "Having heard you were highly spoken of, and also that you was extravagantly fond of babies, I have brought you this treasure."

A GOOD instance of "sharp practice" is that of a man in Ohio, who was acquitted of murder on a plea of insanity. He had secured his lawyers by giving them a mortgage on his farm, but now repudiates the mortgage on the ground that he was insane when he made it, according to the showing of these same lawyers.

SILVER ornaments are becoming very fashionable, and necklace, ear-rings and bracelets are made of the light-colored filagree silver. A large butterfly of this metal worn on the back of the head as a fastening to a white or pink bow or feather, in full evening dress, is a very pretty addition to a light-colored toilette.

THE latest smuggling dodge has been detected at Ogdensburg, N. Y. For some time the importation of turkeys had been unusually brisk, but no suspicion was excited until their unusual weight attracted notice. It was then found that a bottle of brandy had been deftly inserted in each carcass, the orifice neatly closed up, and then frozen up.

AN ingenious Yankee was before the Postmaster General the other day with a postage stamp that had on its adhesive side a taste of choice candy. One sort had chocolate, another orange, another lemon, and so through the list of popular sweetmeats. The inventor urged increased sales and waste that would come from this improvement. The Postmaster General reserved his decision as to the advisability of the government buying out the confectionery business.

UPON the trial of a suit for divorce, one of our witnesses was asked whether he had spoken to any of the jury since the trial commenced. "Yes, sir, I spoke to Mr. ——," pointing to a juryman with a face as red as a blood beet. "What did you say to him?" Witness appeared reluctant to tell. The attorney insisted upon the answer. "Well," said the witness, "I told him that he had a pretty face to sit on a jury to decide whether a man was a habitual drunkard or not."

WHAT do you mean, Colonel," said S. S. Cox to Fisk," "by the place where the woodbine twineth?" to which interrogatory Fisk responded: "You see I was before that learned and dignified committee on banking and Currency, and when Garfidld asked me where the money got by Corbin went to, I could not make a vulgar reply and say up a spout; but observing, while peddling through New England, that every spout of house or cottage had a woodbine twining about it, I said naturally enough, where the woodbine twineth."

A LETTER from Messina, Italy, dated December 9, 1871, received in Washington, says: "Almost every city in Italy is infected with small-pox. In Messina a large portion of the lower classes is attacked, and many of them die. The health office gives clean bills of health, but since the 7th instant, the American and British consuls, after a consultation, agreed to enter in their bills of health that cases of small-pox have occurred in the city, some of which have terminated fatally. The other consuls think it unnessary, as in their opinion, the disease was raging over the whole country of Europe."

AFTER series of careful physialogical and chemical experiments, by Dr. P. De Marmon of Kingsbridge, N. Y., communicated by him to the Medical World, it was very definitely determined that the cause of poisoning by some red dannel was not in the coraline or andine dyes, as generally supposed, but in an mordant used to fix color upon goods. The symptoms produced in the case to which his attention was called was an eruption, with severe itching, accompanied with vertigo. The woman who washed the garment had her arms up to the elbows covered with a red, burning eruption, similar in appearance and feeling to scarlet fever.

THE Grand Duke Alexis was snowballed in St. Louis, last Sunday. While riding around the city with a party of friends, a gang of boys was encountered who instantly recognized the imperial visitor. With a chorus of yells "There's the Juke!" and "Give it to the son of a Czar!" the mitrailleuse of snow-balls was discharged. Royalty ducked beneath the fast descending missiles, but ducking availed not, and Alexis smiled a grim smile as the Democratic snow trickled down his neck. The mind of the average American gamin is not up to a decent respect of royalty.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR..... WM. SCHOYEN.
JOS. S. LARE..... E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday Jan. 20, 1872.

MAKE UP YOUR CLUBS.

Again we appeal to our Democratic friends to renew their efforts to circulate Democratic documents at as early a day as possible, so that their influence may be felt at the election next fall. All that it requires to insure success, is to circulate Democratic documents among the people. The Radicals are unsparing in their efforts to disseminate their doctrines. Counteract their influence by getting up clubs for THE WEEKLY POST. Wherever Democratic papers are largely circulated, the Democratic vote increases. Bear this in mind, and act accordingly.

SENATOR CAMERON has come to the conclusion that the N. Y. Custom frauds are too extensive to be further blinked by the administration but must be attended to. Common folks came to that conclusion some time ago.

IF WILLIAM PENN were living to-day, he would be anything but friendly to GRANT and the way he disposes of and receives favors. On a slightly different subject than that of an executive placing himself under obligations by receiving favors, but upon the same general principle he said on one occasion: "Upon the whole matter, I must say, *I love England*; I ever did so; and that I am not in her debt. I never valued time, money nor kindred to serve her and do her good. No party could ever bias me to her prejudices, nor any personal interest oblige me in her wrong, for I always abhorred discounting *private favors* at the *public cost*."

A WASHINGTON correspondent says a bill was introduced in Congress on Monday incorporating the New York and Chicago Railroad Company. The corporators are not named. The stock is one million dollars, in shares of one hundred each. After organizing, the stockholders, by a two-thirds vote, can increase the stock and issue seven per cent. bonds. The bill provides for three tracks; limits the time of passenger trains to eighteen hours; fare to be three cents, and half a cent per mile additional for palace cars; three cents per ton per mile for common freight, and two cents for products of the forest and mines, except precious metals.

There will be no necessity in applying to State Legislatures for charters of any kind hereafter. The Radical theory is, that the war settled forever the fact, that the States have no rights the Federal Government is bound to respect.

The men who framed, and for fifty years interpreted the Constitution, were a lot of old fogies, compared with the NEGLEY's and other law-givers of the present hour. Instead of a government of delegated powers, we have a nation with all the powers of a monarchy, and with the most approved disposition o exercise them.

WHO HAS A SITE FOR SALE?

Can anybody tell us what is wanted with a Marine Hospital, for which congressman NEGLEY has asked an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, not to build but merely to purchase a site. We have enjoyed the luxury of a Marine Hospital for many years which cost the Government a good sum to build and our boatmen to keep up, but which never amounted to anything practically. It cost far more to keep the few patients who sought its shelter than it would at a first class Hotel. Somebody wants a job. As City Hall is now finished perhaps the Collector of the Port may have sufficient leisure to superintend some more cheap stone work.

ARNOLD THE TRAITOR AND BUTLER THE BEAST.

In a recent sketch of the old Blandford church at Petersburg, Va., it is related how ARNOLD the traitor, then serving in the British army under General PHILLIPS, had his quarters near to this old church. The account goes on to say

"The silver vessels used in administering the sacrament had a narrow escape from the clutch of the soldiery. Valuables of this description were hidden away in cellars or buried in the earth; and the tradition still lingers, that ARNOLD, on one occasion, descended into a cellar to hunt for silver plate—perhaps into the very place of concealment of the sacred vessels mentioned—passing within only a few feet of them without discovering their hiding place!"

It would seem from this that ARNOLD and BUTLER greatly resembled each other in some things. There were differences, however, although the parallel is complete in the matter of robbing houses and churches of their silver plate. If BUTLER had gone down into that crypt to seek for silver vessels, it is not likely he would have missed them as ARNOLD did. He has a nose for such deposits as sharp as that of a hyena is for dead bodies. Therein he exceeded ARNOLD—but in the matter of courage he was not ARNOLD's equal, as is believed. But both were inspired by low ambition and the love of gain, and like FAUST and the German Free Shooter, are of the kind of people who sell their souls to the Devil for money—hoping, perhaps, to cheat him in the end.

SPECKS OF WAR.

During the past few days the people of the United States have been regaled with rumors of wars which are likely to rise suddenly above the horizon. Advices, emenating from Administration sources in Washington assure us,

First, that a demand has been made upon Spain for an explanation and reperation in the case of the "Florida," which will admit of neither equivocation, delay nor evasion, and,

Second, the letter of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to Minister CURTIN at St. Petersburg, is little short of an absolute insult, and no one need be surprised at hearing of Mr. CURTIN demanding his passports, or that the Russian representative in Washington will be requested to withdraw from this country.

In the same connection we are told that Minister ROBERTS, of the Madrid government, is fully aware of the tone and temper of the government of the United States, and the full determination of President GRANT to "let slip the ruthless dogs of war," unless King AMEDEUS hastens to make an humble apology.

The Russian *Charge de Affairs* is also given to understand, in terms that will admit of no possible misunderstanding, that the American Eagle is possessed of a sovereign contempt for the Russian Bear, and would rather rejoice in the opportunity to set his talons in bruin's spinal column.

All this, and much more of the same kind of fanfaronade, is no doubt considered an exalted article of statesmanship and diplomacy by the GRANT administration, and is certainly a fair specimen of the wisdom it usually exhibits. The party of which GRANT is the titular head, and of which he is President (no one regarding him the President of the nation) is nothing if it is not "a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." GRANT and his party are capable of turning out a limitless quantity of that "sound and fury," that often passes for statesmanship, and which, although it may be quite effective in political campaigns and State elections, is and always was destined to prove a sorry failure in times of foreign complications, and makes an exceedingly bad seal for "the bloody testament of war."

We wish it distinctly understood that we do not belong to a political school that fears to engage in a foreign war to maintain any single principle of our government. The Democratic party has always been the war party of the nation, when it was waged for the vindication of the principles of self-government, and to maintain our political institutions against the aggression of jealous monarchical powers, who were and are anxious that self-government and Democratic principles should prove failures. In determining the question of foreign wars and complications, it does not properly enter into the subject of enquiry, whether they will help an individual into the Presidential chair, but whether there is anything vital at stake, and whether any principle of the government demands a vindication.

We notice the assertion already boastingly made by the friends of GRANT that in the event of a foreign war, he would be morally sure of a re-election to the Presidency.

But it is a very serious question with the American people whether they can afford to go to war for the purpose of electing Mr. GRANT to the Presidency for a second term. He has been President for one term and we very much doubt whether the people have got a fair return upon the votes that they gave him, and judging of the future by the past and present we do not hesitate to say that the people of this country cannot add their blood and treasure to the investment already made, for the dubious blessings of four years more of his pig-headed military rule.

A year ago GRANT's administration proposed to settle all foreign complications and questions by wisely conducted Joint High Commissions, and thus do away with the barbarism and expense of war. Now the same men propose to bully foreign nations into a proper spirit of humility. The Washington Treaty did not make GRANT popular with his own party, especially in New England, and as he believes that party success should always be considered before national prosperity, he is ready to furnish two or three foreign wars upon short notice, and the slightest pretext. Just what position the same men would assume a year hence, were they continued in power, it is hard to predict—whether they would constitute the universal peace or the universal war party.

While the most of the war talk just now being indulged in, is undoubtedly for effect, and with a view of helping GRANT's political prospects, which are not so roseate as they might be, the case of Russia should not be without its instructive features to the men who parade their bogus statesmanship in the conduct of public affairs. The insolent bragadacio of President GRANT's message and the FISH-CATACAZY correspondence that accompanied it, was the most miserable piece of the lack of foresight, that was ever exhibited by the head of any Government. Admit that the Government of the United States had all the grounds of complaint set up against M. CATACAZY, it was not necessary to insult Russia by making insultingly public what was a matter of private comity between the two Governments. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's letter is but the natural result of the insolence of GRANT's message, and says in effect, that M. CATACAZY will be sustained by his government, the uncalled for insult given to which is alone sufficient reason for its action. Favors, Mr. GRANT must recollect, must be given as well as received, and that it is not the part of statemanship for the President of the United States to boast that he has disgraced a foreign Minister whom he disliked on personal more than any other ground. He will no doubt find that the cause of Mr. CATACAZY has now become the cause of Russia, and that he will have to modify his own words or break up the relations existing between the two countries, with what result it is not easy to conjecture.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

From a late letter of the London correspondent of the *World*, we are led to believe that a serious quarrel and a wide diversity of opinion is about to spring up between the different branches of the International Commune, which even the partiality of the *World's* correspondent cannot conceal. This is what might be expected. The foundation of Internationalism is upon chaos and anarchy, and the idea that its different members can act together for any considerable period, is simply preposterous.

We doubt whether any more dangerous evil could possibly threaten the laboring classes than this communistic spirit which is beginning to find a foothold in this country, and which in due time will be taken advantage of by demagogues, who pretend to be the friends of the laboring man, whereas they are his most dangerous enemies. Labor unions we are teld are for protection and the building up of mutually protective and beneficial society. The principle of Internationalism or Communism is to overthrow every form of society, and break down every restraint of law and protection.

With a view to accomplish this result the managers of the International are endeavoring to en-fold all the labor organizations, by making specious pretensions of friendship for the laborer. Before any man is deceived by any such pretense, it would be well for him to compare the views and weigh the principles put forward by the managers of the different branches and clans of the Commune in Europe—the very men who are trying to inviegle the American laborer into the dangerous meshes of anarchy and chaos of society.

At a late meeting of the International, the differences of idea and opinions were strikingly illustrated Mr. BRADLAUGH, of London, in speaking of the subject of establishing a Republican form of Government in England made the remark that he believed there was already "sufficient force to make a republic in England, but he was also sure that on a vote fairly taken, the majority would not be in favor of Republicanism, and as he did not want to rule by force, but to establish the government of the people by the people, for the interest of the whole people, *he would work and wait until the majority were brought round to the Republican idea.*"

On the subject of any sort of Government, whatever, KARL MARK took a different view and seemed to wish to centralize everything in the general council and then to rule this council at his own will. His idea of it is that it shall be simply a great trades-union, keeping aloof from politics altogether, and not promoting Republican movements, because, in his view, a Republic is no better than a monarchy, since in both the laws protect property against labor.

The only difference between BRADLAUGH and MARX is, that the latter gives free vent to his ideas of government and law, declaring that at all times and under all forms and circumstances they are wrong and must be overthrown. A French Communist, M. VESINIER, thus laid down his idea of what was necessary to make the world happy:

> Is it necessary to make the revolution triumph by instruction or by force? Society being constructed everywhere as it was, with the church, the administration, &c., against the proletariat, how could these latter give themselves the instruction necessary? Suppose the demand for obligatory and gratuitous instruction were granted the thing required would not be done. They would train the people against the revolution, brutalizing and enslaving them. There would be superior schools to train lawyers, and soldiers, and priests, and engineers; there would be an artstocracy created, but the proletariat would only be instructed to work for others. Complete and integral education would not be given to all classes, and it would be a perpetnal labor to attempt it. A complete superior instruction would never be given to a people by the governing classes and privileged castes. They would no give it if they could, and if they would they could not. The present financial arrangements, in which craft, monopoly and tyranny figured, were enough to prevent it. Men and women, who had to work continually to live, could not quit their labor for education; they would starve while trying to learn. The real cause of the evil of ignorance was misery. Destroy misery, that was the task. But how was this to be done? It was necessary—absolutely, forcibly and irrevocably—to destroy the actual social order. As education he had shown could not do it, force was let as the only remedy. In nature, without force, without motion, we had cold and we had death; in politics force was equally a means of evolution and advancemen. What is necessary is to put might at the disposition of right, to destroy the present order of things, and re-establish a state of society founded on truth and justice.

Perhaps the blood-thirsty visionaries of Internationalism can see a remedy for the natural ills and unavoidable miseries of society, as best organized, in the above, but surely no sane man could. At the meeting at which the above sentiments were advanced, a report from San Francisco stated that the movement was becoming powerful in that city and would soon extend to Mexico, where it was proposed to found a new section. News was also received from New York and New Orleans, in both of which places the movement was said to be steadily progressing. The Washington section, too, sent news of a similar character, so that the organization seems to be making headway in the New World.

The laboring classes of America should be warned in time against the machinations of these dangerous disorganizers, under whatever name they may come. The protection of all classes of society depends solely upon the protection of the laws, and a stable and liberal government, in which duties and responsibilities are imposed upon all alike. Community without law and government and society without order, is the most terrible of all forms of despotism, and one in which wealth alone is the ruling power.

ANALYSIS OF GRANT'S CHARACTER.

It is a threadbare adage that "although there are many things printed in books, a great many more things are not printed in books." The maxim-maker might have went further and stated that there are often things suppressed after they are printed in books. Great ideas and wonderful children of intellectual genius are often destined to utter but a feeble cry and expire, or die in a first convulsive gasp for breath, leaving the world unconsciously unhappy, and miserably ignorant of the great loss it has sustained.

And a world that is ever eager to secure enjoyment, will hardly consider it a sacrilege to visit the graves of these dead prodigies and gather up the sacred dust there inurned and give it such life and vitality as is possible under the circumstances. Believing this, we do not hesitate to enlighten the public as to the strength and character of ULYSSES S. GRANT, as given by Mr. WILLIAM F. G. SHANKS in a "Personal Recollection" o our beloved President which was ruthlessly strangled and suppressed by the the thugs of the Radical party as soon as it came from the letter press.

We freely confess that we never understood the wonderful points of GRANT's character, until we read Mr. SHANK's analysis of it, and although the book was suppressed with wrathful hands in the midst of GREELEY's most awful imprecations, we cannot forbear to give them publicity at this time, that the American people may no longer misapprehend the "Man with a Cigar," who is anxious to be again elected President.

Gen. GRANT, we are told by Mr. SHANKS, is a fatalist and believes that there is a good deal of significance in his surname, "GRANT," which is derived from the French *grande*, great or valorous, originally derived from a Scotch clan, from which GRANT is remotely descended. The slogan of this clan, "Stand fast, Craigellachie," has bean adopted by GRANT as a motto upon his coat of arms. But we cannot but think that GRANT's biographer made a mistake, and by a careful inspection of the foot notes as well as the body of BURKE's "Encyclopædia of Heralnry" it will be found that the slogan of the clan was, "Hold fast, Craigellachie," a motto that suits GRANT better in every respect.

Having carefully established the fact that ULYSSES is a fatalist, and a believer in the greatness of a name, his biographer artlessly remarks: "Whittling and smoking are among GRANT's favorite occupations." What simple greatness is expressed in these two lines, and how effectually they settle the slander that his "favorite occupations" are loafing at the seaside and attending horse races. Instead of indulgiug in such vulgar and commonplace things, he seats himself upon the pinnacle of greatness and whittles and smokes for the edification of an admiring world. But for fear that the public might not place sufficient importance upon these two characteristics, we are told that GRANT whittles regularly at intervals, using splinters, chips and even the bark of trees, when nothing else is at hand, "and on all occasions, great and small, he smokes." Again: "GRANT smokes with the absorbed, listless and satisfied air of an opium-smoker." SHERMAN and ROSECRANS are not "neat" smokers, and are in the habit of soiling their shirt bosoms. "GRANT, on the contrary, is very neat, and smokes only the best cigars." "He smokes almost without cessation, and is never at ease when employed at anything which forbids smoking as an accompaniament." His cigar is a necessary part of himself—and consequently partly President of the United States. But we might fill a column in giving instances of how grandly—or GRANTLY—he whittles and smokes while his Cabinet attends to the vulgar details of statesmanship.

We pass on to what Mr. SHANKS considers GRANT's next great attribute of character, his "ALEXANDRIAN weakness"—"His love of fine horses." When he was a boy, he was great on "breaking" horses, and when only fifteen years old, people used to bring their colts and fillies from a distance for young ULYSSES to train them to pace. "This is not," says the biographer, with a tinge of compunctious regret, "a great and exclusive quality, as it is well known that thousands of negroes on Southern plantations were noted for the same knack or tact." How many horse jockeys will be inspired with hopes of the Presidency, when they learn that a good whittler, a good smoker, and a good horse-trainer, all combined in one, fit a man for the Presidency. What a rush there will be for Barlow knives, tobas and the position of hostler hereafter, among the million of youths who hope to be President. No more dull books and unpleasant school duties. Jack knives, tobacco and horses will hereafter constitute the royal road to the Presidency.

But GRANT's biographer gives him a fourth and last quality which we must not forget, and that is his modesty, which is thus summed up.

> The General is not lacking in self-esteem. He very naturally desires to be popular, likes to be well spoken of, but succeeds better than Sherman in concealing all the vanity he possesses. He often excites admiration by the *modesty* of actions which in others would be considered exceedingly *immodest*, as, *witness the quiet manner in which he accepted a present of a hundred thousand dollars* from the citizens of New York.

There could be nothing more said to prove GRANT's wonderful modesty, unless indeed it would be to make out a complete list of all the presents that have been made him, including the Cleveland bullpup, which he was too *modest* to accept because the express charges were not paid. The public should thank Mr. SHANKS through us for publishing the true analysis of GRANT's character, and putting down the many slanders that have been put afloat to injure him. Instead of his being a military usurper, a scheming ambitious man, a cunning politician and other terrible things, he is an artistic whittler, a neat and constant smoker, a good horse jockey and is so very modest that he never refuses a present. Why then should he not be made perpetual President?

RENOMINATION OF GRANT.

A Washington correspondent says the renomination of GRANT, is not so certain as his relations are anxious to make believe. The refusal of the Democratic party to disband, and the enormous frauds of the GRANT officials which are being brought to light it is now conceded by the ablest of the Republican managers will have a marked effect upon the country. *The end of these damaging disclosures has not been reached.* It is stated that a new instance of the GRANT officials plundering the Treasury will shortly be brought to light. The amount involved is upwards of *four millions.* It is not in the nature of a defalcation, but a deliberate gouge. The details and facts connected with it it is believed have been known to the administration for some time, but no steps have thus far been taken to bring the guilty parties to justice. The matter cannot, however, be much longer hidden from the public. A few more exposes of this character will, in the opinion of some of the Republicans, materially weaken the administration and reduce GRANT's chances of renomination. Another fact which seems to have weight with the Radical leaders is that GRANT no longer unites the party. On the contrary, his name is the signal for widespread dissensions in the ranks. With the Southern States nearly solid against them, and many of the largest Northern States doubtful, the more shrewd among the Radical managers think it will be hazardous to enter upon a campaign with GRANT for leader. The dissatisfied and pronounced anti-GRANT wing of the party will take advantage of these admissions upon the part of the President's friends to increase the already well-developed opposition to his renomination between this and the meeting of the National Convention.

SENATOR HARLAN, of Iowa, was a pet with the Indian Bureau, the trusted friend of LINCOLN and the boon companion of GRANT. He went into the Senate poor, he leaves it disgraced but rich, which to him is of more consequence than a good name. The N. Y. *Sun* says of him:

> It has long been understood that Harlan, who has unaccountably become rich since he has been in office, has sustained suspicious relations with the Indian Ring, and recent exposures bring charges of fraud directly to him. It has also been shown that large sums of money were expended to secure Harlan's former election to the Senate, among others the sum of $17,000 contributed by the notorious Perry Fuller, the chief of the Indian Ring, who had been afforded an opportunity under the authority of Harlan to make enormous sums by selling to the Government for the Southern Indians wheat at $8.05 and corn at $7.75 per bushel. For nearly a year the Superintendent of these Indians, who was appointed by Harlan, with his full acquiescense, permitted Fuller to furnish supplies without advertising or competition, drawing in that time in the neighborhood of $1,000,000 from the United States Treasury. Of course Mr. Fuller could well afford to give $17,000 to aid in corrupting a Legislature when by being so he would secure the election of his ever-ready friend to an office where his services would be of the utmost value to him.
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> In view of all these facts the exquisite propriety of selecting Senator Harlan as one of the Congressional Committee to investigate charges of official corruption must be obvious to the meanest understanding.
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> But the Iowa Legislature do not seem to see it in that light; and as an indication of their estimation of Harlan, they have chosen William B. Allison to succeed him in the Senate.

UNITED STATES, Pennsylvania, Allegheny county, Allegheny and Pittsburgh, together with several other boroughs, have only elected the *Gazette* official printer.—*Gazette.*

And all this in addition to being one of the organs of the Ring. We have often wondered how the old thing managed to live, but we are enlightened now.

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

Until now it has been held that the Supreme Court of the United States was an infallible tribunal—that is, that it was the Court of last resort—whose decisions were final and irreversible. President GRANT, however, must change names and things, and when he finds a tribunal of seven judges will not decide to suit him, he finds a way to appoint two tools of his own, STRONG and BRADLEY, whose opinions on the legal tender were known on the supreme bench, and thus secured a majority of one, and reversed the former decision of the Court. This branch of the Government will no longer receive the respect of the people, as confidence in its decision has been uprooted. A pliant Congress stands by, ready to authorize doubling the present number of judges, if it be required, to secure the approval of some act of Executive or Legislative usurpation.

The *World* makes the following comments which we commend to the earnest attention of our readers:

> The separation of the judical from the executive departments, has always been regarded as the chief bulwark of English as well as of American freedom. In England it was extorted from the crown after long struggles, but in this country we possessed it from the beginning, and kept it until it was taken from us by President Grant. This ignorant man disliked the decision on the legal-tender question rendered two or three years ago, and determined to pack the Supreme Court with judges on whom he could rely to reverse it. This was the sole reason for his appointing Justice Strong and Bradley, thus reinforcing the minority of the court and creating a majority whose decision would coincide with his own views. This virtual usurpation of the judical power by the President, making the Supreme Court a matter of personal will and executive dictation; instead of the solemn judgements of a body of independent judges learned in the law, is all the more dangerous because it is perpetrated within the forms of the Constitution. General Grant is the Supreme Court. He has so packed it with subservient partisan judges that he is able to decide all legal questions in which he feels a personal or party interest.
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> Judge Strong, one of Grants appointees, delivered the opinion, and Judge Bradley, his other appointee, supported it by a separate opinion, thus bringing the results of General Grant's packing into bold exposure. Judge Strong's argument is a tissue of chicaning sophistry which affronts justice and common honesty, as well as the Constitution. He derives the authority to make Treasury notes a legal tender from the war power. This pretence was tersely exploded in advance, so far as it applies to the present case, by Mr. Clarkson N. Potter in his very able argument before the court. Mr. Potter's neat exposure of the fallacy is worth inserting here:
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> > The constitutional power of Congress is always the same. Whatever power to raze, to burn, to impress, or to destroy it can properly have, it has because these powers are appropriate, and plainly adapted to the exercise of the authority expressly delegated to it to make war. *That the government can only use its powers in this respect in time of war is because it is only as a means of exercising the power of making war that it has authority to use them at all.* Nevertheless, the power of Congress to make war remains always the same. *If the power to issue Treasury notes, and make them a tender for pre-existing debts, was a necessary and proper means of executing the power to make war, and that power alone, then indeed the right to exercise that means would have began when the war begun, and ceased when the war ceased.*
>
> General Grant's packed majority not only falls into unsound logic and bad law, but insults the public conscience by attempting to obliterate the eternal distinction between right and wrong. According to this decision, it is just for a man who borrowed a hundred dollars to discharge the debt by making a tender of the value of thirty dollars. There is no such thing as intrinsic justice, no distinction in the nature of things between right and wrong, the only rule being that whatever Congress declares to be right *is* right, however revolting, to the moral sense of mankind. If Congress may legalize the payment of thirty dollars to discharge a debt of a hundred, it may equally legalize the payment of one dollar, or even of a nickel cent, to discharge the same debt. Every healthy conscience unhesitatingly decides that such a doctrine abolishes all just moral distinctions, annuls promises, destroys the obligation of contracts, and makes the dictates of immutable justice the sport of legislative caprice and a packed tribunal. A laboring man who just before the passage of the Legal-tender act deposited a hundred gold dollars in a savings bank, and was paid two years afterwards in paper worth only thirty-seven dollars was not cheated or robbed, according to General Grant's packed court, but received back a just equivalent, or his deposit. It requires nothing but an act of Congress and the decision of a packed tribunal, to transform rascality and robbery, the violation of contracts and defrauding of creditors, into public virtues. There could not be a more melancholy proof of the unsettling of the foundations of morality than the promulgation of this scoundrelly doctrine in the face of the community by which was once a tribunal of justice. A community is frightfully demoralized in which such a decision can be received without provoking indignant remonstrance and scorn.

A LARGE number of citizens of the Fourth Senatorial District have united in a call requesting Col. JAMES STARR to run as independent candidate for the position made vacant by the death of Senator CONNELL. They say:

> While we sign this without distinction of party, we recognize that a strong Republican District such as this, should reasonably be represented by a consistent Republican like yourself. We should expect you, however, to be guided by convictions of the good of the community at large, rather than by narrow partisan views.

THE *Gazette* approves the conduct of Mr. RANDALL Senator from Schuylkill, in voting for HAMERSLY for clerk, and congratulates him for his independence in rising above the "narrow restrictions of party punctilio." Mr. RANDALL perhaps could respond to this praise if he found it in the columns of a Democratic journal, but we have heard but one opinion upon his conduct from that source.

IN the case of Rev. M. T. CRAMER, the President's brother-in-law, and the Minister from the United States to the Court of Denmark, an exchange is in favor of adopting "the English system and provide for the members of the President's family directly by pensions, if there is no other way to keep him from sending them abroad as diplomatic representatives, to disgrace us in the eyes of the world."

LEGISLATIVE.

Special to THE POST.]

PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATE.

Nothing Done.

HARRISBURG, January 16.—The Senate met at eight o'clock, but adjourned without transacting any business of importance.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at eight o'clock.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. BOWMAN—To rebuild the jail in Armstrong county; also increasing the pay of referees and witnesses.

By Mr. WHITE—To provide a call for the convention to amend the Constitution; also incorporating the Pittsburgh and Economy Railroad; also a supplement to the Sewickley ferry; also to repeal the act of 1810, taxing certain officers, and for the relief of the Prothonotary of Allegheny county.

By Mr. TAYLOR—Incorporating the Armenia Insurance Company; also incorporating the Enterprise Savings Bank of Allegheny; also incorporating the Tenth Ward Bank of Pittsburgh; also a supplement to the Freehold Bank and Building Association; also a supplement to the Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company.

By Mr. EDWARDS—Incorporating the Mount Washington Land Improvement Company; incorporating the Smith's Ferry Oil Transportation Company of Beaver; also, incorporating the Beaver Falls Turnpike; also, incorporating the Pittsburgh and Montana Mining Company, also, a supplement to the Duquesne Greys.

By Mr. SAMPLE—Incorporating the Germania Sick and Relief Society; also, authorizing St. Paul's German Evangelical Church to remove their dead.

By Mr. GILFILLAN—Incorporating the Manchester Loan Association of Allegheny; also, relative to public lands in Upper St. Clair township.

By Mr. BALLANTINE—Authorizing the School Board of Mount Washington to borrow money.

By Mr. FLEEGER—For a general reorganization of the militia.

By Mr. HENRY—A supplement to the lumbering act of Clearfield, Clinton and Elk.

The Evans Embezzlement.

The SPEAKER announced that the Committee to investigate the George O. Evans war claim would consist of Messrs. White, Hewitt, Hancock, McConnell and Noyes.

Writ of Election.

The SPEAKER also announced that he had issued a writ of election for Bedford and Fulton counties to fill a vacancy—on the 13th of February.

Final Adjournment.

Mr. McJUNKIN offered a resolution for final adjournment on the 28th of March. Referred to Committee.

School Enumeration.

Mr. SANNER introduced a bill providing for a triennial enumeration of the children of scholastic age, and the extension of the school term.

Adjourned. S.

SENATE.

Refitting the Capitol.

HARRISBURG, January 17.—The Finance Committee reported favorably on the bill making an appropriation to pay the refitting of the Halls, provided the Auditor General shall furnish and approve the amount.

The Evans Embezzlement.

The Senate Committee to investigate the George O. Evans war claims was announced to consist of Messrs. Graham, White and Wallace.

Final Adjournment

Mr. BROOKE reported a joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 28th of March. Passed and sent to the House for concurrence.

Constitutional Reform.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. WHITE, referring so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Convention to revise the Constitution to the Committee on Constitutional Reform. Passed.

New Bills.

The following new bills were introduced:

By Mr. WHITE—Instructing our congressmen to vote for the land warrant bounty act, introduced by Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, giving one hundred and sixty acres of land to those who served in the army or navy, volunteer or drafted.

Mr. DAVIS (Berks) said that the bill might as well be passed at once, as it was all right.

Mr. EVANS thought that the bill had better be referred to a committee. He did not know how much of the public domain it was proposed to give away. After some further debate the bill passed.

By Mr. WALLACE—Making it unlawful to commence proceedings to obtain possession, under the landlord and tenant act of 1863, unless such proceedings are founded on a written lease: also, to improve the navigation of the tributaries of the first branch of the Susquehanna.

By Mr. WHITE—Enlarging the jurisdiction of the Courts of Common Pleas, relation to the chartering of gas and water companies.

Vaccination.

Mr. WALLACE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Education to enquire into the expendiency of making vaccinnation a pre-requisite admission into public schools. The resolution was adopted.

Exemption from State Tax.

Mr. DAVIS, (Berks), moved to consider a bill allowing corporations for mining, manufacturing and quarrying purposes, to increase their capital stock representing their surplus earnings without payment of tax, except the loans of one quarter of one per cent. Passed to a third reading and laid over.

Bates' Military History.

A discussion took place as to the distribution of Bates' Military History, which ended in a resolution of inquiry, directed to the State Printer, State Historian and Clerk of the House. Some of the Senators alleged that they did not receive their quota of the first volume.

Miscellaneous.

The following bills were reported favorabl:

By Mr. HUMPHREYS—Supplement to the Modern Life Insurance.

By Mr. WARFEL—Supplement to the act establishing a school for the Cornplanter Indians.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. ANDERSON—Supplement to the Dollar Real Estate Loan Association.

By Mr. GRAHAM—Incorporating the Heat and Light Gas Company, of Allegheny county; also, confirming the title of the Park Place Association to certain property.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

River Piracies.

Mr. ROGERS (McKean) offered a resolution to print the report of the Fish Commissioner. He urged that river pirates have been for years past depopulating our waters of the best fish, and that it was the duty of the Legislature to afford every possible protection to the philanthropist, who by the introduction of black bass and other means had endeavored to preserve the fish. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. BROCKAWAY offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the several Judiciary Committees of the House be instructed to inquire if any railroad chartered by this Commonwealth, now owning coal lands or operating collieries in this State have made false or incorrect returns to the Legislature or to the Auditor General as to the amount of their capital stock, dividends, real estate, tonnage or gross receipts; or who have withheld from the Commonwealth any taxes due upon the same, with power to send for persons and and papers upon reasonable cause for investigation being shown.

SENATE.

Sumner's Civil Rights Bill.

Mr. SUMNER'S supplementary civil rights bill then came up, when he addressed the Senate saying that slavery in a disguised and modified form still existed in so far as the colored people were denied equal rights and must be abolished before the great work would be complete. He reviewed the hardships and indignites suffered by colored people, and cited the eminent cases of Fredrick Douglas and Lieutenant Governor Dunn. He denies that equal rights before the law was a question of social equality. Equality in all institutions, treated or recognized by law, was not a question of society. Separate hotels, conveyonces, &c., were but artificial substitutes for equality. The substitute is invariably an inferior article. He cited an old English law on the subject of inns or hotels, which were bound to receive all persons without distinction and business, and said that the country should sustain the same principle, which applies with equal force to public conveyences, common schools, theatres, &c. He dwelt at length on the subject of public schools giving illustrations of the hardships imposed on colored children by their exclusion. He declared that by the decree against slavery all semblance of apology from prejudice against color was moved.

In conclusion he regretted that the President in his message favored amnesty, while he said nothing of the disabilities inflicted on the colored people, but he took courage when he thought that the proposed generosity to the rebels could not fail to quicken the sentiment of justice which he now invoked. He disclaimed any sentiment of personal hostility toward those who assailed the republic, but while willing to be gentle with former enemies, he could not forget his duty to fellow citizens, white and black, who had stood by the republic. There were strong reasons why the measure of justice to the colored race should be united with amnesty, especially since the latter is pressed and clearly between the two, the preference should be accorded to that for equal rights to all.

Mr. VICKERS followed. He said he would not undertake to answer Mr. Sumner's speech on his supplementary civil rights bill, because it required no argument to demonstrate the gross unconstitutionality of that measure. He then read a long argument in favor of the pending general amnesty bill.

At the conclusion of Mr. Vickers' speech the Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

SENATE.

Petitions.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—Petitions were presented for the repeal of the salt duty; for a national prohibitory law; against government manufacture of envelopes; for national schools; against employing government officers who drink intoxicating liquors.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a petition Chicagoans asking that the building materials imported into that city be exempted from duty.

The Duty on Salt and Iron.

Mr. SHERMAN reported from the Finance Committee the bill repealing duties on salt and iron, and moved its recommitment, which was opposed by Mr. Trumbull, but it was recommitted—32 against 19.

Following is the nay vote: Messrs. Blair, Cole, Cooper, Davis, (Ky.) Ferry, (Ct.) Flanagan, Goldthwaite, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Spencer, Sprague, Stevenson, Tipton, Trumbull—19.

American Commerce.

In connection with this subject Mr. BROOKS spoke of the only American steamer plying between Shanghai and Tien-tsin, and said he deeply regretted that the building of that class of steamers had been lost to New England by the enormous taxation on iron, copper, &c.

Mr. BANKS said that no one would more heartily in accord with any general measure that would lead to the restoration of American commerce as it existed prior to 1860, than he. The question would be before the House for discussion at this session, and he believed and hoped that measures would be adopted which would re-establish American commerce in all its prosperity and power.

Mr. SHELLABARGER followed Mr. Banks. He remarked that no part of the public service more demanded attention than the Consular branch of it. No one would fail to perceive that Consuls at posts, where there were duties to be performed, ought to be men high up and well paid. Yet he had seen, as every gentleman who had traveled abroad had seen, United States Consuls living in third and fourth rate garrets, almost literally starved for want of pay. The pitiful sum of $1,500 a year where there were wife and children to be maintained, only permitted Consuls to eke out a miserable and disgraced subsistence. Such Consulates were

The Scoff of Nations.

He hoped that the Committee on Foreign Affairs would revise the whole matter of the pay of Consuls abroad and provide a reasonable compensation for them. He would like to know whether that committee had any views on the subject.

Mr. BANKS replied that a bill for that purpose had passed the Senate last Congress. He had no doubt that a bill would be presented which would be satisfactory to the House.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, endorsed cordially what Mr. Shellabarger said. He thought the United States Consular system a disgrace to the country. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) had seized upon the bill as an occasion to speak on the tariff, and to say that American ship builders were now drawn to the Clyde to build vessels for the Chinese waters. Three years ago five thousand ship builders of wooden ships had been on poor rates at one time in London, and those who had not gone on poor rates had been employed in

Breaking Stone on Government Works.

Mr. BROOKS explained that the work for which American carpenters were employed in Scotland was that of aerial ship joiners work, erected over the hulks of steamboats, as on the Hudson, Mississippi, Ohio and Sound, but ship building had become too expensive in America, and, therefore vessels required for the great rivers of China were now built on the Clyde.

Mr. KELLEY inquired whether iron vessels had ever been built in America for Chinese rivers.

Mr. BROOKS said the iron vessels could not be built here for the China trade because of the competition from England and other countres.

Mr. KELLEY—Is it possible to build iron ships in this country, and depend upon Trans-atlantic railway mills for plates with which to build them?

Mr. BROOKS—Remove duties on iron copper, cordage, glass and everything that enters into the construction of ships and forthwith the American flag on ships built in New England will be

Floating on all Seas.

Mr. KELLEY—A letter from a Philadelphia ship builder, which I will have printed in the *Globe* will be an effectual answer to the gentleman. He says that the rolling mill must be near the ship yard in-as-much as plates are modified by every modification of the model and to admit foreign iron, free of duty, would effectually extirpate iron ship builders in this country, even for coastwise trade.

Mr. BROOKS—How unjust the gentleman is to his own State? Remove the tariff, and ships will be built in Pennsylvania and in Deleware and other places in close contiguity to iron and coal.

Mr. KELLEY—The iron ship builders of Chester and Wilmington and Gloucester, N. J., with one exception, agree in saying that to remove the duty on iron would be to prostrate their shipyards, and they ought to know their business.

Mr. BROOKS—What a humiliating confession that is of the inferiority of American workmen and American genius?

Mr. KELLEY—Not at all.

Mr. LEONARD MYERS—Does the gentleman (Mr. Brooks) advocate the doctrine that American mechanics and ship builders shall be paid no better than such mechanics are paid on the Clyde?

Mr. Brooks declined to go into that branch of the subject, but remarked that up to the passage of the high tariff of 1860, American ships were built in Maine, Massachussets, Connecticut and New York, which carried the American flag over all the earth.

Mr. MYERS.—Were they not wooden ships entirely?

Mr. BROOKS assented to that and added that in competition with English labor and English prices, the skill and genius and industry and capacity of New, England had given them, prior to the war the superiority in the building of wooden ships.

Mr. BROOKS asked if it was to be said that the skill of American workmen, who introduced monitors and iron ships of war, had failed? He was not to be told, that with equally cheap raw material, American mechanics were not able to compete with foreign mechanics in ship building.

Mr. DAWES referred to Mr. Shellabager's remarks relative to Consuls, and thought there was not increased compensation. He referred to the appointment of one Kein to visit Foreign Consuls and report upon their condition at a salary of five thousand dollars a year and expenses paid. He had traveled over fifty-four thousand miles and brought back nothing that the State Department thought worth submitting to the public. Kein might now be considered the great American traveler. Mr. Dawes contended that

The Cure

was in the character of the appointments, and said if a rule was adopted by the Executive not to give appointments to any man recommended by Congressmen, it would do more to reform the civil service than any electorate system contrived by any commission. [Several members—"That's true."]

Mr. BANKS said that Kein had just time enough at Tien-Tsin to recommend the passage of a bill. [Laughter.]

Messrs. BUTLER and MYERS spoke favorably of Kein.

Mr. COX asked if Kein wasn't the man who wrote a slashing book about San Domingo, and was then compensated by being sent around the world.

Mr. BUTLER could not say, but was opposed to the self abnegation of Congress. He didn't understand why being elected to Congress caused a man to admit that he was incompetent to say which of his constituents was a good man, and would make a faithful servant of the government. He believed he knew as much about the subject as any.

Broken Down Schoolmaster

in the land. He was entirely opposed to the idea of Congressmen being incompetent to say who was fit to be a twelve dollar clerk to the copying laws. If any member thought different, an easy remedy was to cease recommending persons to office.

The discussion created great interest, and here closed.

International Boundary.

A bill passed appropriating fifty thousand dollars for marking the boundary between the United States and the possessions of Great Britain, from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Louisiana Wrangle.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to inquire into the origin and character of the difficulties between the government and officials of Louisiana and the United States officials in that State, and to report the same to the House with such recommendations as it may deem expedient, the committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and to sit in Washington or elsewhere.

Mr. KERR objected.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution. Agreed to—yeas, 144; nays 58.

General Amnesty.

Mr. ACKER, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introduce a bill to remove all legal and political disabilities, and to grant general amnesty.

Mr. DICKEY objectes.

Mr. ACKER moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The House refused to suspend the rules and pass the bill—Yeas, 106; Nays, 93, not two-thirds.

Mr. DAWES then introduced a bill enacting that from and after its passage all political disabilities, incurred under and by virtue of the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution are removed. The rules were not suspended and the bill was not passed—Yeas, 131; Nays. 70; less than two-thirds.

Another amnesty bill, being the one passed by the House last session and now pending in the Senate, was introduced by Mr. HALE and passed—yeas, 170; nays, 31. It is the same as was passed by the House last session, and excepts members of Congress and officers of the army and navy who joined the rebellion.

Following is the negative vote:

Messrs. Ambler, Beatty, Buffington Coburn. Conger, Dunnell, Goodrich, Hoar, Killinger, Lansing, Lowe, Maynard, McCreary, McJunkin, Mercer, Orr, Packard, of Indiana, Packard, of Pennsylvania. Palmer, Porter, Rainey, Rusk, Seeley, Sprague, Shanks, Taffe, Townsend, of Pennsylvania, Tyner, Waldron, Walls and Wilson, of Indiana—31.

RADICAL ROBBERS.

Terwilliger, Clerk of the New York State Senate, Charged with Gross Corruption.

NEW YORK, January 15.—The *Times* to-day editorially says: There have been for some weeks circulating affidavit exhibits by Edward Gracie, book-keeper, residing at Albany, which gravely impeach the official personal integrity of James Terwilliger, Clerk of our State Senate, intermediately, Deputy Collector, Private Secretary of Collector Murphy, of our Custom House, which office he has probably resigned, though we have seen no report that he had done so. The affidavit, thus referred, to charges Terwilliger with having received a large commission, one-fifth of the contract price from the State Printers on amounts collected by them on account of the printing furnished by Terwilliger, as Clerk of the Senate; also, that these State Printers occasionally made payments for Terwilliger for jewelry until he had his commission accounts settled, and that amounts charged by the printing firm were increased, and thus cetrified to by Terwilliger as correct.

Leet to be Sacrificed.

The *Harald's* Washington dispatch says that the White House people take every occasion to express confidence in General Order "Leet," of this city, as a man of integrity, while at the same time President Grant declares that the fact that large numbers of the mercantile classes of New York are dissatisfied is sufficient to justify a change.

A Witness That Knows Little.

NEW YORK, January.—The Custom House investigation was continued this morning. A letter was received from Daniel Sheehan saying that the telegraph operator, Culver, of the Surveyor's office, could give information as to the collection of money from the Inspectors; and also as to the dismissal of employees for not voting for the Democratic candidates.

One Cent of Whitewash.

Mr. Casserly made an unsuccessful attempt to have the printed report of the committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire into the Cartage Bureau, received and filed by the Committee, Senators Stewart and Howe opposing.

A Profitable Compromise.

Deputy Collector Black testified that Dymond & Lally were the importers named in the firm where a fraud of one hundred dollars was compromised for fifty thousand dollars, and that it turned out to be said that the means of the firm just enabled then to pay fifty thousand dollars.

The Following Letter was Read:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF SEC'Y., OF TREAS'Y
WASHINGTON, October 16, 1871.

To Hon. Thos. Murphy

It is desired that you, in connection with the United States Attorney shall, after an opportunity for such explanations as Maylor & Co., may deem it important for them to make, carefully consider the merits of the charges of undervaluation, and in case they seem to be well founded and the evidence is sufficiently explicit and clear, it is expected that suit will be commenced, but if the evidence shall be of a character in the judgement of yourself and the United States Attorney, not likely to warrant the Government in expecting recovery before a jury, then it is desired that no suits shall be instituted, I will add that Deputy Collector Clarke is acquainted with this matter, and that the above arrangement was made by me on Saturday last. I deem it important to have this business arranged at once, so as to avoid any further application for the intervention of court upon preliminary proceedings.

(Signed) E. C. BANFIELD,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

Witness continued: I understand that Mr. Leet carries on his General Order Business under two names, one Leet & Co., and the other, Leet, Stocking & Co. I believe this business is

The Most Valuable Perquisite

in the gift of the United States Government. There may have been cases which after examination by Col. Howe, were favorably reported to the Secretary of the Treasury by him and Mr. Jayne, and again called up for further investigation.

Senator Casserly asked the witness if he had ever shared in the proceeds of the seizure as informant in part.

He said he had, but that in some he appeared, in others his name was not on the record. The reason for the omission in these of his name was that the facts having been brought out by a number of informers, of whom he was one, by common consent he was omitted. Again

Private Arrangements

required the sums which each sh all receive as his share.

Senator Casserly was not satisfied with this explanation and cross-examined on the question for half an hour longer with no better result.

George H. Vancleft, sworn—Was engineer in the Navy, but was suspended in October, 1870. The first notification of suspension was by a letter written by the President. I went to Washington, and saw Commodore Daniel Ammon, official head of the department, who told me there was nothing to fear; that I gave satisfaction and no removal couid be made without his knowledge. Soon after a friend told me that Murphy had obtained from the President an order for my suspension I telegraphed to Murphy at Long Branch, and called on him next day at the custom house. He said that he had got a telegram while with the President, who asked whether I was to be retained, and that he gave no positive answer. Murphy also said he had been informed that I was opposed to the administration, which I said was false. He said there would be no trouble if I was disposed to

Work With Him

and desired me to call again. I did so and he spoke of sending delegates to the general convention, and as he lived in the same district, that he might name one of the delegates; I, another and a third jointly named. I asked who would be the third man and he told me. I said we could probably get along without a contest. He named Mr. Arthur W. Rightmeyer but he refused. He asked me who Mr. Rightmeyer would be likely to favor as President and I told him Mr. Greeley.

I had no official connection with the Custom House, and Admiral Zoud was my commandant. The whole affair was conducted by Murphy, not only on the basis of party politics, but of party within a party. He told me that he had been recently appointed, and that he

Represented the Administration.

As the election of 1870 approached, the number of men working in the navy yard was increased. There was a roll sent to me from Brooklyn, just after my suspension, containing a list of seventy-five names of persons, whom I was given to understand the Secretary of the Treasury wished to have put on to work. I didn't put them to work. This was a few days before the election.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN.

THE CAT-FISH CRISIS.

Rev. Grant Dent Kramer Puts His Foot in it Beautifully—Playing Gossip With a Vengeance—Ominous Growls From the Russian Bear.

NEW YORK, January 15.—A Berlin letter states that the German government has received a circular from Gortschakoff, to some incidents arising from the recall of Catacazy. This circular is said to have been necessary from the following circumstances: American Minister Kramer, during a dinner at the house of the German minister at Copenhagen, proposed reading a letter from the American Government, explanatory of the Catacazy affair, but the Russian Minister refused to listen, and the German Minister said such a letter must not be read in his house. Subsequently Kramer went to each minister in Copenhagen and read the letter to them individually, they, of course, reporting it to their governments. The Russian Cabinet feels vexed over the affair, and rumors are afloat in Berlin that a coolness between Russia and the United States has arisen therefrom.

The same letter states that advices from St. Petersburg represent that the Emperor and all society there consider Alexis as having been slighted by President Grant in not returning his visit, and the Emperor will not allow Alexis to return to Washington.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA

Catacazy an Intimate Friend of Gortschankoff—His Antecedents in the Field.

LONDON, January 16.—The Hamburg correspondent of the N. Y. World writes: "Mr. Catacazy has long been one of Prince Gortschakoff's favorites, but he is even less known to Russian society and the Russian public than most of the foreign diplomatic agents employed by Russia, as he is by birth a Greek, and as such, has no connections in the country. * * It is said that Prince Gortschakoff regards him as an adept in Eastern affairs, and he has always shown special eagerness in looking after the "orthodox" interests of Russia in the Bosphorus. It is this zeal which has led the astute Greek to abandon his usual prudence and burn his fingers at Washington. When, at the beginning of the year, the Black Sea was considered by the London Conference, considerable anxiety prevailed among Russian diplomatists. They feared that in consequence of the improvement which was then just occurring in the relations between the Washington Cabinet and the English government, Lord Graville's resistance to the proposal for giving up the neutrality of the Black Sea might become stronger, and Russia's position in London, which was based on her friendship with America, grow more difficult. The appointment of a new American ambassador in London, which was so propitious for the Alabama affair, was about to be made, and M. Catacazy was instructed to do his utmost to prevent the acceptance of the British proposals for an arrangement, and to obtain the appointment of an ambassador who would not be regarded with favor in London. M. Catacazy was over-zealous in carrying out these instructions; he negotiated with the rival parties in America, and finally entered into an intrigue against President Grant and Mr. Fish with the view of compelling them by party pressure to adopt the Russian programme in the Alabama question. When the President discovered this he threw the whole responsibility of the intrigue on M. Catacazy, the American relations with the Russian government remaining on the same friendly footing as before. Prince Gortschakoff strove hard to protect his favorite, but in vain, and at length the President behaved to M. Catacazy with such "Yankee *sans gene*" that the latter's position became untenable.

Gortschakoff's Dispatch not yet Received at Washington—Hiram Determined to Stick to Fish.

NEW YORK, January 16.—The *Herald's* Washington telegram says that the dispatch from Gortschakoff about Minister Catacazy has not yet been received at the State Department, and that much interest is felt as to the effect of the Catacazy matter upon our relations with Russia. It is stated that the President intends to sustain Secretary Fish and accept the fullest consequences, even to the point of instantly recalling Minister Curtin and suspending all relations with Russia, should Gortschakoff attempt so put any indignity upon Mr. Fish. The Department admits that Russia feels some soreness; and the statement is made that the warmth of the dispatch to Curtin, about which complaint is made, is attributed to Assistant Secretary Davis for not having properly toned his messages.

FRANCE.

Red Republicanism Reviving—The Proposed Tax on Raw Materials.

PARIS, January 15.—M. Lavelli, a Legitimist or supporter of the Count de Chambord, is a candidate for the National Assembly from the Island of Corsica, in opposition to Rouher.

The newspapers of Paris and all other large towns in France oppose the taxation of raw materials, suggested by Ponyer Quertier. Their columns are filled with articles foretelling the disastrous effects which the imposition of the tax will have upon the industries of the country. The Assembly to-day resumed the discussion of the tax. Thiers addressed the assembly, and alluding to the treaties of 1860, characterized them as fatal to the true interests of France, detestable and intolerable.

The Republicans are becoming active in Lyons, and the authorities are exercising more than usual vigilance to prevent an outbreak. A mitrailleuse has been seized in the house of a carpenter at Bordeaux.

THE WAR CLOUD LOWERING.

Relations With Russia on the Point of Rupture.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—It is reported that the hunting trip of Duke Alexis will probably be cut short and he and his suit return to this city to await the orders of the Czar. It is known that within the past twenty-four hours Admiral Poisset has received official advices that the relations between the two governments are threatened with disruption and it may be advisable to return shortly to Europe, hence he was advised to get back to this city as speedily as possible.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the he Does your liver, or urinary organs, of your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes, thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is our memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you feel listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody. Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health. You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart.

How many men, from the effects of excesses, have brought about that State of weakness in Sexual Organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, insanity, paralysis, spiral affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have used remedies for all bu the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no tonic like it. It is the anchor of hopes to the physician and patient. This is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Beware of counterfeits and those cheap decoctions, called Buchu, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingredients, and offered for sale at "less price" and "larger bottles," etc. They are unreliable, and frequently injurious. *Ask for Helmbolds Take no other.*

PRICE—$1 25 PER BOTTLE, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $6 50.

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in al communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, established upward of twenty years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere

PETROLEUM.

Monthly Report.

Total Stock January 1st, 568,858 Barrels—Increase in Total Stock, 56,326 Barrels—Daily Average, 16,531 Barrels—Decrease in Daily Average 14,800 Barrels—Wells being Drilled, 338.

We present this morning, our report of the production of petroleum for the month of December, 1871. Its issue has been delayed a day or two in order that our list of farm reports might be made complete; more difficulty than is usual having been experienced in securing returns from the different districts.

By the following statement we arrive at the total production for the month, and the

AVERAGE DAILY:

	Bbls.
Stock at the wells, January 1st	139,881
Pipe companies stocks, January 1st	163,245
Refiners stocks, January 1st	26,868
Stock in Iron Tanks, January 1st	248,164
Total stock, January 1st	568,858
Shipments during December	456,135
Total	1,024,993
Stock on hand December 1st	512,532
Balance showing production for the month	512,461
Average per day for 31 days	16,531
Average per day for January	14,030

SHIPMENTS.

	Nov. Bbls.	Dec. Bbls.
Over the O. C. & A. R. R'y	167,772	153,842
" " P. & E. R. R.	4,295	6,505
" " A. V. R. R.	106,776	120,629
" " A. & G. W. R. R.	87,050	75,949
" " L. S. & M. S. R. R.	106,421	99,710
By river	11,938	0
Total shipments	184,252	448,135
Daily average of shipments for January		13,917
Daily average of shipments for December		14,714

DESTINATION.

	Dec. Bbls.	Nov. Bbls.
To New York	150,355	130 018
To Boston	13,730	22,154
To Philadelphia	33,788	46,087
To Pittsburgh	85,173	97,580
To Cleveland	123,598	134,957
To Baltimore	12,336	11,510
To all other points	37,196	41,946
Total	456,135	481,252

PRODUCTION.

The total daily average of barrels—farm reports—for December was 14,831 barrels, while the total for January was only 12,879 barrels.

STOCKS.

The increase in the total stock during the month aggregates 56, 326 barrels, a large portion of which, nearly one-half, has gone into the possession of the pipe companies, their stock appearing to be 26,278 barrels greater than a month previous. Another large portion (21,804 barrels) has been placed in the iron storage tanks, while at the wells we find an increase upwards of 9,000 barrels. To this very general increase we find but one exception, viz: the stocks at the refineries, which have been decreased less than a thousand barrels.

Amount of stock on hand January 1st, 1872, 130,581 bbls.

Wells drilling, 383.

Increase in the stock at wells 9,077.

Decrease in wells drilling, 71.

TOTALS.

Total Stock January 1st	585,868
Total Stock February 1st	609,852
Total Stock March 1st	639,095
Total Stock April 1st	685,521
Total Stock May 1st	721,732
Total Stock June 1st	609,466
Total Stock July 1st	576,511
Total Stock August 1st	553,054
Total Stock September 1st	547,863
Total Stock October 1st	492,219
Total Stock November 1st	490,983
Total Stock December 1st	512,532
Total Stock January 1st	568,858
Increase in December	56,326

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

A careful review of the work done in the oil region during the month under review, shows that the cold weather is having its usual effect in retarding the search for new fields, though it is yet far from causing an entire cessation of such efforts. Triumph Hill continues to attract a large share of attention, and operations in that vicinity must be fairly remunerative, if we can judge by the very considerable increase in production which the report of that district shows to have taken place.

Along the Allegheny river, and particularly near Foster, on Mount Hope, Bully Hill, and in the Parker's and Foxburg district a very large number of wells are being drilled.

THE MARKETS.

The range of prices during the month was very great, the extremes on the Upper Road being ninety cents apart, and on the Lower Road eighty-two and a half, and the average showing a gain over that of November of 12.7 cents on the former, and 6.4 cents on the Lower.

BENZINE

	Bbls. Nov.	Bbls. Dec.
The L. S. & S. M. R. R. brought	780	0
The A. & G. W. R. R. brought	500	0
The A. V. R. R. brought	8,000	6,000
Total	9,280	6,000
There was furnished by local refin'rs	8,458	8,487
Total	17,738	14,487
Average daily consumption	591	467

EXPORTS

The following statement shows the quantity of oil exported during the years 1868, '69, '70, '71.

1868	99,261,750
1869	102,748,604
1870	140,902,305
1871	156,514,755

Titusville Courier.

Death of Dr. Clark.

Rev. J. B. Clark, widely and favorably known as pastor of the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny, died on Saturday.

About three months since Dr. Clark was attacked with the sickness that terminated his life. In the autumn of 1860 he was called to the pastorate of the Second U. P. Church in Allegheny, succeeding the venerable Dr. Rogers. He was an eloquent speaker and an energetic and zealous worker, and during his pastorate the congregation has grown to be one of the largest in this vicinity. Deceased served in the three and nine months service during the rebellion as Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Pennsylvania. He held a leading position in his denomination, and in the year 1865 was elected Moderator of the U. P. General Assembly, which held its session in Washington, Iowa. He was also Corresponding Secretary of the U. P. Board of Freedmen's Missons, from the organization in 1864, until 1870, and was always an active laborer in advancing the various enterprises of his church. His loss will be severely felt by the large congregation of which he had pastoral charge. He leaves a wife whom he was married less than a year ago, but had no children. The deceased was in the forty-fourth year of his age, having been born near Cadiz, Ohio, in the year 1827.

EXCURSION RATES will be granted over the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad to those who attend the State Convention of the Ohio Dairyman's Association, held in Wellington, the 24th and 25th inst., on their addressing the Secretary of the Association, at Wellington, and obtaining the proper certificates before starting.

THE STORY OIL FARM CASE.

United States Court—Before Judge McCandless.

The great Story oil farm case is occupying the attention of the United States Court, before Judge McCandless, now in session at Erie.

The case is one that relates to the possession, and the manner of obtaining possession, of the Story oil farm, one of the most productive of any in the oil region. The claim of plaintiff is that the defendants obtained from him a deed of the land by fraudulent representations.

The plaintiffs expect to prove as follows: That Mr. Story, the original owner, is now about seventy-seven years of age. Soon after Colonel Drake discovered oil there was a rush to Oil Creek, and among the prospectors there were the defendants, and on the first of April, 1860, they drew out a contract by which Story, who owned 500 acres, was to get $20,000 for his farm, $10,000 more if one ten barrel well was struck, $10,000 more if a second ten barrel was struck, and one-fourth of the oil from one good well. This contract was to have a year to run, they paying down a portion of the price. In April, 1871, he started from his then residence, Shenango, to see about the fulfillment of the contract, and met Mr. C. E. Taylor, an attorney, who had drawn and been entrusted with keeping the original contract, who induced him to return, to sign the deeds. Story got as far as Cherry-tree, within three miles of his farm, but was induced to go to Franklin to meet the defendants, who represented the farm was 'dry diggings,' and only valuable for agricultural purposes, and stated they would only give $20,000 for it, or would throw up the contract. That under the impression that it was non-productive of oil, he signed the deeds, and did not learn it was valuable oil territory until four years afterwards.

The case involves large pecuniary interests, and will probably continue several days.

THE DEATH ROLL YESTERDAY.

The Coroner Again Busy.

Coroner West yesterday morning held an inquest on the body of Agatha Kalkoff a resident of Ann street, Sixth ward. She expired about midnight on Saturday shortly after the return of her husband Phillip, who had been in Allegheny on a visit. After exchanging a few words with her husband, Mrs. K. gasped a few breaths and expired. Deceased was thirty-seven years of age, a native of Germany, and leaves a husband and two children. Verdict: Death from appoplexy.

The Coroner also held an inquest on the body of Rose Sully, an old woman who had been committed to jail for ten days on Saturday for drunkenness by Mayor Brush. In connection with her husband and two women she was placed in a cell, and had not complained of any sickness. About six o'clock yesterday morning she was found dead in her cell. Dr. McKelvey gave it as his opinion that she died of inanition.

The third unfortunate was a convict in the Western Penitentiary, named Northrup R. Kemp, who was committed to the Penitentiary in November, 1871, under commitment of the District Court, died suddenly in that institution. He was apparently in good health and at eight o'clock Saturday morning was discovered to be dead. He was discovered by his cell mate in a dying condition about a quarter past seven, and expired three quarters of an hour afterwards. He was in good spirits owing to the fact of of his expecting a pardon shortly from the President. Dr. Rankin made the *post mortem*, and testified that Kemp came to his death from Hepatization of the Liver. Verdict accordingly. Deceased was convicted of illicit distilling, and leaves a wife and family in one of the eastern counties.

RUM'S DOINGS.

Sudden Death.

On Saturday morning Coroner west was summoned to hold an inquest on the remains of a woman named Celia O'Connor, who died suddenly in a little frame tenement in Schaad's row, on Fifth avenue, a short distance below Magee street. It is stated that she had been indulging to excess in inextoxicating drink for some time past, and that Saturday, at the hour mentioned she died from the effects of her dissipation. Deceased was a widow, about thirty-five years of age, and leaves two children, a little boy of about eight years, and a little girl considerably younger.

The Coroner held an inquest on the remains, and a verdict of death from intemperance was returned.

Dr. Daley made an examination of the remains and found no marks of violence. He gave it as his opinion that death resulted from congestion superinduced by excessive drink. Deceased has been twice married, the first time to a man named Burns. A daughter by her first husband quarreled with her about three weeks ago, and left her. Her only other child is the little boy mentioned.

WE desire to call the attention of the afflicted to the announcement of the Drs. Oldshue in another column, and while we are not prepared to unequivocally endorse their mode of treatment or in fact any other mode, we can say that their standing as physicians in this community is second to none, and from an acquaintance that has extended for years, we know of no more upright, attentive and conscientious gentlemen. As such we commend them to suffering humanity.

Signs of Disease.

Many of the chronic diseases of to-day might have been arrested in their incipient stages, and speedy cures long since obtained, had timely application been made to a conscientious physician of ea ning, of judgment, and of skill in treatment.

The slightest feeling of distress is positive evidence of existing disease, and the sooner it is removed the better.

By thus nipping disease when these *signs* first appear, hundreds of lingering cases may be avoided and much suffering prevented.

These are some of the advantages we propose to gain by a scientific examination of the urine.

The *facts* which the optical appearances, chemical analysis, and microscopic observations reveal to the physician, comp nsate more than a hundred fold for the time required to make the examination.

They throw such a flood of light upon the nature of the disease, and give such demonstrative evidence of the extent, that both the kind and degree may often be definitely determined by an examination of the urine alone, and, whatever the disease, seldom fails in furnishing us with the clue to the principles upon which it is to be treated.

No one should disregard the slightest feeling of indisposition no more than the severest suffering, but repair at once to a physician, whose whole time and attention is devoted to the discovery of the best mode of relieving the most afflicted, in the shortest time, and at the least possible expense.

Those living at a distance, by sending a specimen (morning's urine), for scientific analysis and examination, can have the necessary medicine sent them by express.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D.

Address Drs. Oldshue, 122 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

TO CURE Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

THE DIVORCE BUSINESS.

Marriages "Not" Made in Heaven.

In the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday morning an application was filed by Mary Reimensnyder asking for a divorce from George Reimensnyder, on the ground of cruel treatment. Subpœna awarded.

Julia P. Morrow, who some time since filed a petition for divorce from Robert Morrow, made an application to Court for an order directing her husband to give her just and proper allowance. A rule to show cause was granted.

An order was granted in the case of Geo. T. Jeremy vs. Annie G. Jeremy, directing the husband to pay to the wife fifty dollars within ten days and the further sum of twenty dollars per month during the pendency of the proceedings in divorce or until further order of the Court.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use.

SHERMAN RE-ELECTED BY FRAUD

Ex-Secretary Cox the Choice of a Majority of the Ohio Legislature—His Election Defeated by Sharp Practice.

[From the World's Correspondent.]

COLUMBUS, O., January 10.—A joint convention of the two houses of the General Assembly of Ohio was held in the Hall of Representatives at noon to-day. It was presided over by the President of the Senate, Lieutenant-Governor Mueller. The Senators were all present, and all the Representatives except Colonel Ellis (Democrat), of Muskingum, who was called home by a death in his family. There being no election of United States Senator yesterday the convention proceeded to vote *viva voce* for Senator. When the names of all the Senators and Representatives had been called and they had voted, the vote stood: for John Sherman 73, for George W. Morgan 64, for A. F. Ferry 1, for Robert C. Schenck 1, and for Jacob D. Cox 1. Before the Lieutenant-Governor could announce this result the Democratic members began to change their votes from General Morgan to General Cox, and this changing went on as rapidly as the clerk could record it, until six members had thus changed, when the aforesaid Lieutenant-Governor suddenly refused to allow any more members to change. While members were on their feet demanding to have their votes changed to General Cox this presiding officer, amid the greatest excitement and confusion, announced the result, and declared John Sherman re-elected to the United States Senate, and then immediately declared the joint convention adjourned. This high-handed outrage is denounced by all the Democrats and by many fair-minded Republicans. Resolutions were offered this afternoon in both houses denouncing it, and declaring the pretended election of Sherman as null and void. These resolutions lie over under a rule. There is great excitement over the matter. The joint convention was more like a mob then a deliberative body. The Shermanites got scared and demanded the perpetration of this outrage, and their weak presiding officer yielded. The Democratic members assert that if the changing of votes had not been arrested as it was Sherman would have been defeated. The claim that enough votes which stood recorded for Sherman were pledged to change to Cox to elect the latter with the Democratic vote. Sherman's rooms at the Neil House are to-night crowded with revenue bummers and other Federal office-holders, together with members of the Legislature and other friends of his, who are rejoicing with him, and are drinking his whisky, brandy and champagne, and indulging in magnifient revelry. A. L.

Boutwell as a Blunderer.

The following is from the the speech of Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, in Philadelphia, to the merchants assembled at the Commercial Exchange:

I look upon it that just to the extent that the capital of the country, by the payment of the public debt, is tranferred from the public securities to the banks and safes of our capitalists, just to that extent you have the means for the construction of railroads, for the improvement of all your means of communication between one part of the country and another, for the establishment of manufactures, and for the development of your agriculture. The $300,000,000 of public debt, or nearly that amount, which have been paid within the last three years, have been just as many dollars transferred from the public securities in which they were locked up to the channels of business, and become the great means of developing the resources of the entire country.

The N. Y. *Commercial Bulletin* remarks on this:

We wish Mr. Boutwell would point out how "the capital of the country is transferred from the public securities to the banks and safes of our capitalists" by the payment of the public debt. To pay the debt money has to be collected from the people and transferred to the banks and capitalists who hold the United States securities to be paid off. But how can the transfer of coin and legal tenders to banks and capitalists, from the hands of the productive classes, furnish the latter with means for the construction of railroads and for the development of agriculture, mining and of manufacturing? Would not this coin and these legal tenders, if left in the hands of the productive classes, who obtain them in exchange for the results of their useful labors, far more readily develope these important interests than by forcing them to be transferred through taxation, at great expense, into the Treasury of the United States, and from thence to the banks and safes of capitalists, from whom the taxpayers must seek to obtain them before they can again apply them to productive purposes by being exchanged for useful products of labor, which alone can be made to aid productive industry and supply the wants of the community?

And we would like Mr. Boutwell to explain why he classes money with capital, while it is only a representative? Would the issue of unlimited orders on the banks of the city place an unlimited amount of bread at the disposal of our citizens? And will Mr. Boutwell explain how money can be "locked up" in public or any other securities? We always supposed that purchasing securities only transferred the money paid for them from the purchaser to the seller.

We really think that Mr. Boutwell has furnished ample proof that some other person could be easily found who could replace him as Secretary of the Treasury with great advantage to the people of the United States. Any one occupying that position should certainly comprehend the elementary principles of Finance and taxation, of which Mr. Boutwell is evidently entirely ignorant.

All One Side.

In the case of a contested election between Luther Green and W. H. Shortt, of Warren county, now before a committee in Harrisburg, which by some singular freak is composed entirely of Republicans, the *Patriot* of Thursday morning says.

The tally paper of the election board of Deerfield township showed the correct number of votes to be 319, of which Luther Green received 186, and Wm. H. Shortt 130. But the certificate which is made from the tally paper and the poll list, and should follow them, purports that 341 votes were cast in Deerfield township, and that Green received 186 and Shortt 155. This certificate was a fraud on the part of the dishonest clerk who prepared it for the purpose of depiving Mr. Green of his seat. The return judges were made aware of the trick which had been played on them, and defeated it by comparing the certificate with the tally list. This tally list will agree with the votes in the ballot box and with the poll lists. What then becomes of this villainous *prima facie*? To what fraud will refuge next be taken in order to defeat the will of the people of Warren county?

To-day a committee will be drawn in the House, and we appeal to Democratic members to keep a sharp look-out while the operation is going on. In utter defiance of all laws of calculation, it has happened repeatedly in the House that the Democrats, with numbers almost equal to those of their opponents, have not succeeded in drawing on member of the committee in a contested case. This thing has happened so often as to excite wonder. It has never been known in any game of chance except a church fair or a Radical house. In explanation of this mysterious defeat of the lottery plan in drawing house committees on contested elections, it asserted that the ballots containing the Democratic names are rolled up in its a tight little pellet, while those containing the Radical names are quite loosely folded. When the names are shaken in the urn, of course, the little pellets containing the Democratic names go to the bottom, while the loose tickets remain on top, and are drawn first from the urn. This is quite an ingenious way of defeating the law, quite worthy of an adept in three card monte, and now that it has been exposed, there should be no further attempts at repetition.

Grant's New York Thieves.

[From the Brooklyn Eagle.]

If no other testimony disgraceful to the Custom House management had been given before the Senate Committee, the exposure yesterday of the blackmail case of Naylor & Co., is enough to show the rotteness of the system. This firm do a business of twelve millions a year in New York. Without any notice to them their books were suddenly siezed, and their office occupied by a gang of fellows who stayed in possession, smoking cigars and obstructing the business, for five weeks. The firm lost from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars by this interruption of their business. They appealed to one government officer after another, up to Secretary Boutwell himself, in vain trying to find out what they were accused of. All they could learn was that they were charged with defrauding the Custom House of eighty-four thousand dollars—how, they were not told. They were told by one Howe, the chief "special agent," that if they paid him fifty thousand dollars it would be all right. But they were determined to be ruined rather than submit to be blackmailed, and finally, after five weeks' possession of the store and papers, the baffled blackmailer withdrew, and the charge simmered down to be a more matter of one hundred and seventeen dollars, alleged to be due under the tariff, over and above what the firm had paid. A less wealthy firm would have been ruined by such a raid on their business and premises. An equally wealthy but less stubborn firm would have paid the fifty thousand dollars blackmail to deliver themselves from the tormentors. The public at large will be astounded to find that such abuses and extortions, as bad as anything we read of in the Greek or Turkish semi-Oriental governments, are committed under Grant's administration in the metropolitan port of the United States.

IF we may believe the stories, the medical recipes of the "British Housewife" were not disregarded in the Prince of Wales' illness. The "hop pillow" is said to have been the only thing that gave him sleep; and, when death seemed imminent, a butcher stood in an adjoining room with a lamb, ready at a moment's notice to flay it, that the warm and reeking skin might swathe the Prince's extremities, should they have shown signs of death-coldness.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $250,000, with the privilege of increasing to $200,000, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. 5dcm

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Toilet Waters of all kinds, in great variety, at JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

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Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, and all disease peculiar to Females permanently cured.

Having had an experience in the successful treatment of thousands of cases, he warrants a cure

He rejects all agents that produce disease, su, as Calomel, Arsenic, Lead, Antimonia, and substitutes. Nature's medicine, the extracts of medicinal plants

Those failing to get relief are invited to call. A consultations free. jy29:1 y

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell hem. no15:d&w.

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LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

Special to THE POST.]

Standing Committees.

HARRISBURG, January 11.—The standing committees were announced, the chairmen of which are as follows:

Constitutional Reform—Mr. White.
Apportionment—Mr. Strang.
Federal Relations—Mr. Billingfelt.
Finance—Mr. Graham.
Judiciary, General—Mr. White.
Judiciary, Local—Mr. Allen.
Estates and Escheats—Mr. Delamater.
Divorces—Mr. Weakley.
Banks—Mr. Evans.
Education—Mr. Warfel.
Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Warfel, Anderson, Evans, Albright and McSherry.
Corporations—Mr. Anderson.
Mines—Mr. Broadhead.
Public Printing—Mr. Buckalew.
Railroads—Mr. Mumma.
Retrenchment—Mr. Billingfelt.
Canals—Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia.
Agriculture—Mr. Evans.
Military Affairs—Mr. White.
Roads and Bridges—Mr. Delamater.
Election Districts—Mr. Humphreys.
Vice and Immorality—Mr. Brooke.
New Counties—Mr. Fitch.
Private Claims—Mr. Warfel.
Accounts—Mr. Humphreys.
Compare Bills—Mr. Anderson.

Minor Offices.

The question before the Senate when it adjourned yesterday was on the resolution of Mr. Randall, continuing all the present officers under the grade of clerk in office until otherwise ordered. This was taken up and passed, after being amended Mr. BROOKS so as to designate the officers thus continued by name.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. BILLINGFELT—Amending the State Constitution to make the State Treasurer elective.

By Mr. DECHERT—Amending the Registry law, changing the number of canvassers from three to two, giving the Courts power to revise the lists, and giving, the minority of the Board of Aldermen the right to appoint their own officers.

By Mr. Weakly—Paying Commissioners counsel and clerks for services in estimating damages from rebel raids in border counties.

By Mr. DAWES, of Berks—Authorizing mechanical corporations to increase their capital stock.

By Mr. GRAHAM—Supplement to the Modern Life Insurance Company.

By Mr. ANDERSON—Incorporating the Boarding Home for young women: also legalizing the issue of city bonds, and exempting them from taxation; also incorporating the Iron and Glass Savings Bank of Birmingham.

By Mr. WHITE—For the construction of a bridge at Parker's Landing.

By Mr. DILL—Incorporating the Ross Iron Company.

By Mr. ALLEN—A supplement to the act establishing a school for the corn-planter Indians.

By Mr. WARFEL—A joint resolution providing for final adjournment on the twenty-eigth of March. Referred to Committee.

By Mr. BUCKALEW—Authorizing a Reform System of voting for School Directors.

Resolutions.

The following resolutions were introduced:

By Mr. WARFEL—Authorizing two copies of Purdon's Digest to be placed in the Library for the use of the Senate.

Amended by Mr. RANDALL so as to give one copy to each Senator, and passed.

By Mr. ANDERSON—Thanking ex-Clerk Ziegler for his attention and courtesy. Passed—ayes, 30; noes, 0.

Rothermel's Battle Piece.

The Governor notified the Senate that Rothermel had informed him that the picture of the Battle of Gettysburg would be ready for delivery to the State on or before February 22d, 1872.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Standing Committees.

The SPEAKER announced the standing committees with the following chairmen:

Ways and Means—Mr. Hewitt.
Judiciary General—Mr. McJunkin.
Judiciary Local—Mr. Starr.
Constitutional Reform—Mr. White.
Municipal Corporations—Mr. Albright.
Education—Mr. Sanner.
Vice and Immorality—Mr. Beardslee.
Printing—Mr. White.
Counties and Townships—Mr. Buck.
Railroads—Mr. Fieeger.
Pensions and Gratuities—Mr. Keech.
Passenger Railways—Mr. Lamon.
Compare Bills—Mr. Sanner.
Retrenchment and Reform—Mr. Cooper.
Claims—Mr. White.
Estates and Escheats—Mr. Mahon.
Agriculture—Mr. Letherman.
Corporations—Mr. Griffith.
Mines and Mining—Mr. Williams.
Roads and Bridges—Ms. Gilfillan.
Military—Mr. Ballantine.
Divorces—Mr. Keech.
Banks—Mr. Prizer.
Library—Mr. Beardslee.
Accounts—Mr. McMullin.
Iron and Coal—Mr. Mickey.
Federal Relations—Mr. Gray.
Election Districts—Mr. Pursell.
Manufactures—Mr. Letherman.
Public Buildings—Mr. Black.
Bureau of Statistics, Labor and Co-operation—Mr. Guss.
Congressional Apportionment — Mr. Hewitt.

Personal Taxes

Mr. EDWARDS offered a resolution providing that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to examine and report as to the expediency of abolishing State taxes on personal property, or any other taxes that can with safety be dispensed with.

Mr. SCHWARTZ moved to amend by adding whether it would not be proper to tax personal property for county and school purposes. The amendment was lost and the resolution passed.

The Evans' Embezzlement.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution appointing a committee to investigate the Geo. O. Evans' claims.

The Warren Contested Seat.

The House drew for a committee to try the contested election case of Green vs. Short. The following committee was drawn: Messrs. Williams, Rogers, of McKean, Bowman, Black, Porter, Wilcox, Letherman, Fox and Sample, all Republicans.

Adjourned until eight o'clock next Tuesday evening. S.

SENATE.

Salt, Iron and Coal.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—A large number of petitions for the reduction of the tariff, and repeal of the protective duties on salt, iron and coal, were presented.

Railroad Bridge.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill, which was referred, authorizing the West Wisconsin Railway Campany to construct and maintain a railroad bridge across Lake St. Croix at Hudson, Wisconsin.

Ku Klux Committee's Expenses.

A bill from the House was reported from the Appropriation Committee, appropriating $27,845 for the expenses of the Ku Klux Committee.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, denounced whole Ku Klux investigation. The bill was passed.

The "One Term" Bill.

The joint resolution of Mr. SUMNER, proposing a constitutional amendment, limiting the service of the President to one term, came up.

Mr. CONKLING addressed the Senate against any such amendment.

He read his speech from printed slips, occupying considerable time. He claimed that the country is on the era of Civil Service reform, and that, pending the proposition it is simply an expedient to affect the re-election of Grant.

Mr. SUMNER said in introducing this proposition, he simply discharged a conscientious duty, and took counsel of experience, following the testimony of the best minds of our Republic. Who in our history, he asked, has arrayed himself on the side which the Senator from New York represents to-day? What eminent statesman has placed his name on this question against the names of Gen. Jackson and Henry Clay? Who is the statesman? I know him not. Do you know him, Sir? The Senator from New York opposes these illustrious characters, but in his opposition he mistakes the whole foundation of the argument. Its object is to guard against temptation, so that the President shall not be placed in a position where he may be tempted to use his powers.

Mr. SUMNER remarked that in the preamble there is a summary of the ground on which he had placed the one term principle. He here read the preamble, heretofore published, and also quoted from the speech made by Senator Wade, of Ohio, in December, 1866, in support of the one term principle.

In conclusion he said: Without going into argument, but merely suggesting the great importance of the measure, it is ample to say that all parties for several years have been of the opinion that the great defect in our system, at which this proposition is aimed, should be remedied. Such has been the condition of parties generally in this government, that it has been almost a hopeless task to engraft the measure upon the Constitution, but now there is an opportunity. I believe every man is sensible that the correction of this evil ought to be promptly applied.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, further consideration of the joint resolution was postponed.

After a brief Executive Session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

THE LOUISIANA LOVE FEAST.

A Grand Jury Discharged for Failing to Indict the Assassins of Major Chester—Gov. Warmoth About to Have the Federal Troops Withdrawn—Speech of a Non-Partisan Negro Legislator Not Relished—Capias Issued for the Arrest of Lieut. Gov. Pinchback, Speaker Carter and Others.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—The political muddle continues. The Metropolitan policemen and Winchester Rifles predominate at the Mechanic Institute.

In the Senate there is still no quorum.

In the House, Young (colored) of Concordia, in the course of his remarks stated that he was in favor of all the reforms demanded by the Democratic members; that he favored the repeal of all obnoxious laws, and if the Governor vetoed them he would vote to pass them over the veto. He stated that he did not come to the Legislature to represent a party, but the whole people of his parish. These sentiments seemed too conservative for the House, and they met with no applause.

Governor Warmoth, in a note to General Emory, says: "Affairs have assumed such a shape now that I think the danger of riot or tumult has about passed. I write to say that I think by to-morrow at twelve o'clock you can safely withdraw your troops to the barracks."

In the First District Court when the Grand Jury came in this morning, Judge Abell called them before him and ordered the reading of an article from a newspaper regarding the assault made New Year's day on Major T. Morris, of Chester, colored, by Lieutenant Governor Pinchback and others.

After the reading the Judge asked the foreman if they had taken any action in the matter. The foreman replied that they had not. The Judge then asked if they had taken action regarding the killing of Wheyland. The foreman replied that they had, and had already subpœnaed witnesses for this morning. The Judge then read a letter from a prominent member of the bar, charging that the Grand Jury had been influenced or packed by Governor Warmoth. Judge Abell then discharged the Grand Jury, he having sufficient reasons to believe that they failed to do their duty; that while not at all inquiring into the dastardly assassination of Major Chester, they with the most astonishing quickness went into the Wheyland homicide; also, that nine of the sixteen jurors were from the Second district.

It is stated that a capias has been issued for parties implicated in the shooting of Major Chester, including Lt. Gov. Pinchback, Senators Harres and Butler and others. Judge Abell also issued a bench warrant for the arrest of Geo. W. Carter, implicated in the Wheyland homicide.

A SENSATION SPOILED.

An Aprochryphal Falsehood About General Washington.

LOUISVILLE, January 13.—A correspondent of the New Albany *Ledger* reports having examined the record in the handwriting of Colonel Thomas Posey, which puts at rest the story that he was an illegitimate son of General Washington. The record discloses the fact that General Posey was born in 1754, and married Mary Thornton on the 22d of January, 1784. The result of this union was ten children, of which the 6th son, General Thomas Posey, the assumed illegitimate child, was born on the 29th of March, 1791. The character of his mother was such as places her beyond even the suspicion of a violation of her marriage vows. Besides, the time, at which the birth of the pretended child is fixed, was before her marriage.

FISK'S FOIBLES.

"A SNAKE IN THE GRASS."

NEW YORK, January 14.—The *Herald* publishes the Fisk-Mansfield correspondence. It says that Fisk and Stokes first met in the summer of 1869. The latter was comparatively poor. A year before Fisk was introduced to Miss Mansfield at her own request at the residence of Anna Wood, Thirty-fourth street. She was poor and told Miss Wood that she had not a decent article of clothing.

Fisk Took a Fancy.

and she became his mistress. Intimacy ripened into a strong affection on his side. At this juncture Fisk and Stokes became intimate. The oil refinery belonging to the latter's mother was put in working order at Fisk's expense and a company formed. Edward Stokes was at first made treasurer of the company, but having drawn out over thirty-two thousand dollars in the course of four months, the company was re-organized and he was appointed secretary of the new corporation. From the new company he drew out over thirty-seven thousand dollars in the course of six months, and on January sixth, '71, he collected in one day, twenty-seven thousand dollars of the company's money, no part of which Fisk claimed was due to him, and put it in his pocket, telling some of his friends that he had got twenty-seven thousand dollars of

Fisk's Money

and meant to keep it. For this he was arrested in the manner hereafter stated, but upon his discharge from arrest a compromise was entered into, by which he was allowed to keep what money he had in his possession, and was paid $15,000 for himself and $6,000 for his mother, in order to induce him to sell out his interest and retire from the company. In one way and another Stokes managed to leave the company with $130,000 more money than he had when he went into it, all of which he derived directly from his relations with Fisk.

Stokes meantime had been introduced to Mansfield at whose house he spent days and nights.

Fisk Grew Jealous

and Stokes swore he had no cause, but Fisk was not satisfied and sought to break his connections with the woman, even though he did love her. He wrote a farewell letter to Josie, and then she would write a sweet reply, when Fisk would repent and send her a present and often a sum of money. While she was

Thick with Stokes,

Fisk was all the time sending her money. Soon Fisk wrote a parting letter to Josie and told her she must look to Stokes for her support. This made Josie mad, and she showed all of Fisk's letters to Stokes. Stokes saw at once that these letters were not letters which a married man should write to a woman other than his wife. He saw that they were personal matters that a man would write only to a woman whom he loved. He saw in them a chance to

An Opportunity to Hold Fisk in His Power.

Stokes now gathered together all the notes, telegrams, and every word which Fisk had written to Josephine Mansfield. He even gathered scraps on cards which Fisk had written to this woman while sitting in the parlor waiting for her to come down. Stokes then made out a claim for two hundred thousand dollars against Fisk. With this claim he sent copies of Fisk's letters to Josie. He said unless the claim was paid the letters would be published to the world. This demand for $200,000 was made through his attorney, Ira Shaffer, Mr. Beach declining to be connected with the matter.

These are the letters which caused Fisk to get out an injunction to prevent their publication. They are extraordinary letters, but such letters as a man would write to a woman whom he loved, and whose infatuation he had resolved to cast off.

The revelations about Erie or Tammany appears in those published by the *Herald*, which are said to be all the correspondence now in existence. The following is the only letter which has any allusion to the parties connected with

Erie or Tammany.

No. 15, West Third street.
Tuesday, October 13th, 1868.

MY DEAR JOSIE.—James McHenry, partner of Morton Peto, the largest Railway builder in the world, Mr. Tweed and Mr. Lane will dine with us at half-past six o'clock. I want you to provide us as nice a dinner as possible. Everything went off elegantly. We are all safe. Will see you at six o'clock. (Signed) JAMES.

On the 28th of January, 1870, Josie made big row. She declared that she would leave Fisk if he didn't make over to her a competency for life. Fisk refused. The next day Josie wrote him a threatening letter, saying that their relations were ended. On October 1st, 1870,

Fisk, in a Long Letter to Mansfield, Says:

But what think you of a woman who would sell my eyes first by a gentle kiss and afterward, night and day for weeks months and years, by deceit and fraud to lead me through the dark valley of trouble when she could have made my pathway one of roses, committing a crime which a devil incarnate would shrink from, while all this time I showed to her, as to you, nothing but kindness in word and action? Laying at your feet a soul, a heart, a fortune and a reputation which had cost by night and day twenty-five years of perpetual struggle, and which, but for the black blot of having in an evil hour linked itself with you, would stand out to-day brighter than any ever seen upon earth, but the mist has fallen and you appear in your true light. I borrow your own words to describe you—"a snake in the grass," and verily I have found thee out; and you have the audacity to call your sainted mother to witness your advice to me. "A dog that bites, &c., &c." How I worship right. I said, "Get thee behind me Satan."

The few weeks that have elapsed since that blessed hour, how I bless them for the peace of mind they have brought me. The world looks bright, and I have a being. You imagined that I would pursue you again, and you thought I would endeavor to tear down the castle you had obtained by robbery. God knows that if I am an element so lost to every feeling of decency as to be willing to link itself with you I will assist and foster it, so that it will keep you from crawling toward me, and prevent me from looking on you as a snake, as you are, and from raising a hand in pity to assist you, should trouble again cross your path. So I have no fears that I will again come near you. I send you back a ring, and were I to write anything about it, the words would be only too dear, for the same, were they couched in the worst language. So I say "Take it back." Its memory is indecent, and it is the last souvenir I have, that reminds me of you. I had a few pictures of you, but they have found a place among the nothings which fill the waste basket under my table. I am aware that in your back parlor hangs a picture of the man who gave you the wall to hang it on, and rumor says you have nother in your chamber. The picture up stairs send back to me; take the other down for he, whom its represents, has no respect for you. After you read this letter you should be ashamed to look at the picture for you would say "with all thy faults I love thee still," and that would be merely the same oft repeated lie, so take it down. Do not keep anything in the house that looks like me. I fain would reach a point where not even the slightest necessity will exist for any intercourse between us. I am in hopes this will end it.

(Signed) JAMES FISK, JR.

Another Letter.

On the 4th of October Fisk wrote to Josie again relative to the $25,000 which she wanted from him:

Have I not fulfilled every promise I have made? Is there not a stability about your finances to-day, if not disturbed by vultures, sufficient to afford you a comfortable income for the remainder of your natural life? You say you have never received a dollar from any one but me, and you will never have another from me until want and misery brings you to my door, except of course in fulfilment of my sacred promise, and the settlement of your bills up to three weeks ago at five minutes to eleven o'clock. You need have no fears as to my sensitiveness regarding your calling on any one else for assistance, as the word "assistance" is underlined in your letter, to make it more impressive on my mind. That of all other sins the point I would have you reach. For in that you would say "why now how beautiful you are to look at, but nothing to lean on," and you may well imagine my surprise at your selection of the element you have chosen to fill my place (Stokes.) I was shown to-day his diamonds which had been sacrificed to our people at one-half their value, and undoubtedly if this were not so, the money would have been turned over to you, that you might feel contented as to the permanency of your affairs. You will therefore excuse me if I decline your modest request for a still further disbursement of $25,000. I very naturally feel that some part of this amount might be used to repense from the pond the property of others in whose welfare the writer of this does not feel unbounded interest.

On the 20th Fisk Wrote Again.

We have parted forever. Now let us make the memory of the past as bright and beautiful as we can, for on my side there is so little to cherish, that I cling to it with great tenacity, and hope from time to time to wear it off. You know full well how I have suffered. Once you knew me better than any one on earth. To-day you know me less. It is the proper light for you to stand in. It is all you desire on your side. It is all you deserve on mine. This letter should remain and be read only by you. Should you see fit to answer it the answer will be the same way kept by me. There has been a storm, the ship (a noble steamer) has gone down. The storm is over, and the sea is smooth again. Little ships should keep near shore; greater ships can venture more. My ship is small and poorly officered.

On October 25th Fisk Writes:

I can see you now as you were last night, when you talked of this man, Stokes, and do not deceive yourself, you love him. Yesterday there was nothing but breaking up of strong pride and giving way of willfulness. Cling to that one. Leave me alone, for in me you have nothing left. Why ask me to weaken yourself with him? All this you must study, but I pledge you to-night that I will not countenance even your impression on my mind, until the door is closed behind him forever. For what you gain from me you probably cannot afford to do that, so let me advise you to nourish him and be careful. Nothing is so bad for you as changes. He loves you; you love him. You have caused me all the misery you could. Cling to him; be careful what you do, for he will be watchful. How well he knows you cheated me. He will look for the same, and now as I know precisely how you stand from your own lips I will treat him differently. Although you would not protect him, I will. While he is there and until his memory is buried forever, never approach me; for I shall send you away unseen. Ever be careful that you do not have the feeling that you come back to me, for there is a wide gulf between you and me. I would not hold a false hope out to you. I shall not trouble you more in this letter. You have the only idea I can express to you. You know when you can see me again if ever. The risk for you is too great. Loving and sulled as you are, cling to him for the present, and when your nature grows tired of that, throw him off and so long until it is time for you to be

Put In Your Little Bed

forever, you must rest contented. Don't begin plotting to-morrow. Take to-morrow for thought and be governed by this letter, for the writer has much of your destiny in his hands.

Notwithstanding their last farewell letter Josie still clung to Fisk She asked him for favors, and asked him for money which, Fisk in his good nature, almost always gave. After this we find Fisk completely melted again and still in love with the woman to whom he had written such severe letters. Josie never gave him up. She kept in his way. By and by Fisk's love came back by degrees, and we now we see him waiting as fondly as ever.

November 16th, 18—.

DEAR DOLLY.—Don't feel that way. Go riding and to-night, darling I will take you to rest. I shall go out at half-past three, and you can safely look ahead darling for rest. It will come, and we shall be happy again. Yours truly.
(signed) JAMES.

There are a large number of letters published, but the remainder are short and were written during the time Fisk was a constant visitor at Mansfield's. Most of these notes contained liberal enclosures of money. Following are:

Specimens:

10TH OF MARCH.

DEAR DOLLY—Enclosed find $5, which you need. Do not wait dinner for me to-night. I cannot come. Yours truly, ever. JAMES.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
SUNDAY, October 16, 1870.

DEAR JOSIE.—Enclosed you will find $145. Yours truly, JAMES.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

DOLLY—Enclosed find money. Bully morning for a funeral. J. F., JR.

Fisk sent $1,000 to Josie in November with this memorandum:

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
November 7, 1870.
Receiving desk, $500. W. H. B.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
November 19, 1870.
Receiving desk, $500. W. H. B.
Please acknowledge receipt. JAMES.

After Fisk and Josie had made up, Stokes entered the field again. He persuaded Josie that the letters which Fisk had written were of immense value to him, and that he would pay any price rather than have them exposed to the gaze of the public, so in a fatal hour Josie consented to go back on Fisk.

THE WARMOTH WRANGLE.

Carter Demands Admission to Mechanics' Institute—The Governor's Reply—Gen. Emery Rudely Repulses a Coaxing Mob, Begging for Martial Law.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—An announcement yesterday that Carter and his adherents would demand admission to the Mechanics' Institute this morning, caused unusual excitement. Before ten o'clock a concentration of the Metropolitans and militia had been effected. Two lines, one of Metropolitans and one of militia, had been thrown across Dryades street, on each side of the State House, inside of which some two hundred had been placed. There was evident uneasiness among the State officials, indicated by their restlessness and blanched faces, showing that they regarded the situation momentous. A crowd, gathered about the intersection of Dryades with Canal street as early as 10 o'clock, continued to increase until 12, by which time it extended several squares. At twelve, Colonel Carter at the head of his friends came up Canal street to Dryades, where they halted and sent into the House a committee consisting of Messrs. Moncure and Geddess, members of the House, and Senator Lynch. They were not admitted to the floor of the House. Instructions were given the doorkeeper to admit Messrs. Moncure and Geddes as members, but not to admit Mr. Lynch. The House finally, after some consultation among the members, refused to receive them as a committee from the Carter faction, or to receive any communication from Mr. Carter whom they did not recognize as Speaker nor as a member. The committee then returned to their friends who were waiting on Canal street for the result of their interview.

Instructions had been given to admit Carter and all members to the building, but it was stated by the Governor's friends that Carter would not be allowed on the floor of the House. The Carterites further demanded the removal of the Metropolitans from the State House, which was also refused. They then retired to the building, 207 Canal street, stating they would meet and adjourn from day to day, until their rights could be obtained. About two thousand persons assembled in front of the Carterites and speeches were made.

The Metropolitans and militia, in strong force armed as infantry, still occupy Dryades street and the buildings adjacent to Mechanics Institute. When Carter's demands were refused many persons shouted: "Let's go in anyhow." Col. Carter advised against such action.

There were two communications from the Carter faction to the Mechanic Institute to-day, one to the House, the other to the Governor. The one to the Governor read as follows:

To His Excellency, H. C. Warmoth.

SIR:—That the citizens and their representatives of the legally constituted House of Representatives may have free access to the Hall of the House of Representatives and be enabled to legislate freely and without intimidation or molestation, the House on behalf of the same and of all members of the Legislature respectfully demands that the police be removed from the building and its environs, we pledging ourselves to commit no violence nor any act that would make necessary the presence of the police. Respectfully,

(Signed,) HARRY H. STEVENS,
J. HENRY BURCH,
JAMES B. WARD,
Committee.

Governor Warmoth replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN—In reply, I have to state at the request of at least fifty-seven members of the House of Representatives and seventeen members of the Senate with Lieutenant Governor Pinchback at their head, that I have only taken such measures as will protect the Capitol and members of the Assembly from insult and injury. The members of the police and troops are only for the purpose of protecting the members of the Legislature, and I have this morning sent General Herron to you to say that the members who have been expelled will be allowed to peacably enter the House as citizens. I positively decline to remove the troops and police, as, at any moment, there might be a conflict, and some members and some of the people might get killed. I only keep them for the purpose of preserving the peace and so decline to remove them.

When the Committee to the Governor returned to the Cosmopolitan Club Rooms on Canal street, the temporary head quarters of the Carterites with the Governor's reply, Mr. Moncure speaking from the balcony said:

The Speaker of our House of Representatives has been refused admission, and the Governor has refused to remove the police. We have adjourned until Monday.

Carter being loudly called for made a speech in course of which he said:

I will see General Emery. I will lay the matter before him, and if he approves of it I will appoint from the citizens a sufficient number of Sergant-at-arms to seat the members.

The extra *Republican* gives further proceedings as follows:

In pursuance of the resolution of the leader of the disorderly crowd a rush was immediately made for General Emery's head quarters on Camp street. The street and sidewalk were densely packed with the surging mass of shoulders. Loud calls were made for General Emery. General Emery presented himself at the door and wanted to know what they wanted. Some one in the crowd sung out "We want martial law General," to which he replied:

G— d— y—u, I will give you martial law with grape and cannister if you don't get away from here.

He was then called upon for a speech, but looking very cross, he said:

I have no speech to make. I have nothing to say to you, nor do I want to hold any communication, whatever, with such a mob. If you wish to communicate with me, you will have to do it in a different manner, through some deputy. You ought to be ashamed of yourselves to come here with such a crowd to make the demand.

Some one, apparently a ringleader, then addressed the crowd and advised that as they could not get anything out of "that old fellow," they had better get away.

The report about General Herron going to the Carter faction with a proposition to compromise, Marshal Packard states, is untrue.

In the Eighth District Court in the injunction against the Carterites, the counsel for the State submitted a rule of *nisi prius* upon a written brief, which the court stated would be passed upon when the case would come up on its merits. The Carterites were not represented.

The United States troops were under arms on Esplanade street during the day.

All Quiet on the Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—The city is very quiet. All are resting after a week of excitement. But few were on the streets. Even about the Mechanics' Institute only a dozen sleepy, worn-out, miserable looking Metropolitans can be seen. It is probably a calm before the storm.

UNCONSCIONABLE SCOUNDREL.

Soiled Dresses and What Was the Cause.

NEW YORK, January 13. For a number of weeks past, numerous complaints have been made to the police from ladies, who have had their dresses spoiled by kerosene thrown upon them while upon the streets. The officers have been endeavoring to discover the scoundrel, but until this evening they have been unsuccessful. The principal theatre of operations has been upon Broadway, although a few instances of the outrage have occurred upon other avenues. To-night detectives stationed at the doors of the Olympic Theatre discovered a man named James Curtison with a can of kerosene throwing it upon the dresses of the ladies as they were leaving that place of amusement. He was arrested and will be tried on Monday.

VALLANDINGHAM.

The Secret and Private Political History of the Late Clement L. Vallandingham's Escape to Canada and Return from Banishment During the Rebellion.

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

DAYTON, January 8, 1872.

At the request of your special correspondent stationed at this point, the Rev. J. L. Vallandingham, who is preparing his brother's (the late Clement L. Vallandingham) biography, has kindly furnished a few advance sheets, from which I have selected the following, illustrating, as it does, a stirring act in the drama of his life, known but to few:

RETURN FROM BANISHMENT.

On the morning of the 5th day of May, 1863, Mr. Vallandingham was violently torn from his home, and after an illegal and unjust trial was sent into banishment. On the evening of the 15th day of June, 1864, he returned—of his own accord returned—and was once more sheltered beneath his own roof, in the bosom of his own family.

The circumstances attending his return were highly interesting and exciting. Before narrating them, however, we will give an account of an attempt he made to return some eight or nine months before, and for this account we are indebted to Dr. J. A. Walters, of Dayton. In a letter, dated October 7, 1871, he says:

Yours was duly received, in which you wish to know—in consequence of my long, intimate and confidential relations with the Hon. C. L. Vallandingham—if I have not some secret or private political history of him that would be of interest to the public, and that might now be properly made known, and if so, whether I would not furnish it to you for publication. Mr. Vallandigham, as his most confidential friends all know, had very little private or secret history as regards himself. He always appeared to move from fixed principles, and these principles were the same in private as in public. However, in looking over my papers I find several things that may be of public interest, known only to myself. Enclosed you will find some papers from him that you are at liberty to use if you think them of sufficient public interest. But with a view to a proper understanding of the circumstances which gave rise to these papers it will be necessary for me to give a short explanation.

All history gives account of premonitions, unseen influences, which actuate men for good or for evil. The Bible speaks of guardian angels that watch over us, and of course impress us for our own good or for the good of others. Scarcely any of us but do acts for which we are unable at the time to give a reason, but which in due course of events is made to appear plain. This apparent digression will explain itself as we progress.

Mr. Vallandigham arrived in Windsor, Canada, opposite Detroit, about the 26th day of August, 1863, and took rooms at the Hiron's House. In the forepart of September following, I, in company with a friend, spent several days with him at his new quarters. In a few weeks after my return home I began to feel an almost irresistible desire to visit him again; yet I knew of no reason why I should. I had nothing new to communicate to him, neither could I conceive that he had anything of interest to communicate to me. I would reason myself that it was worse than folly for me to visit him under the circumstance, having been there only a few weeks before. I tried to banish the idea from my mind, but it would not down at my bidding; and the promptings to go appeared to strengthen with my desire to get rid of them. Yielding to these strong and apparently irresistible influences, I again visited him on the 29th of September. I got there in the night, and found him in his room with a Mr. Pugh, of Detroit, to whom he introduced me, and said: "Mr. Pugh, this is a confidential friend of mine, with him everything is safe; we will communicate to him our entire business, and hear what he thinks of it." He then stated that he had just completed an arrangement with Mr. Pugh, by which he would be in Toledo on the night of October 1; that on that day he was going sixteen miles below Detroit, on the Detroit River, Canada Side, and that Mr. Pugh was to station horses for him every ten miles, on the opposite side of the river, to Toledo; that he would cross the river in the night and go through to Toledo in time for the train to Lima the same night. Said he, "Voorhees, Merrick and others speak in Toledo on the evening of that day, and I intend to speak at that meeting with them, and from thence continue to stump the State until the election. I have," continued he, "just as good a right to stump the State as Brough, and am determined to do it. Now," said he, "we will hear what you have to say to this determined purpose of mine to vindicate, as I claim, a sacred and constitutional right which no citizen should ever yield but with his life." I have no recollection of ever feeling in all my life such an irresistible determination to prevent any act or occurrence as I did to prevent him from the execution of these plans, as I firmly believed their execution could result in nothing but disaster to himself, if not to the peace and quiet of the State. I replied immediately, and with as much force as I could command, that so sure as he did cross into Ohio he was a dead man; that the wild and almost demoniacal influence which always takes possession of a portion of the people in time of war had, by the action of the administration press, been all turned against him; that under this influence I believed thousands stood ready to take his life, and would do it with a conscientious belief that they were doing God and their country service. Mr. Pugh left and we continued the subject until twelve o'clock that night, and more or less all the next day. I used every argument and resorted to every device that I thought would in any way bear upon the case, but all to no effect. The arrangements were all made, and go he would, to vindicate a right which he claimed was nearer and dearer to him than life itself. That evening I bade him goodby, and went down to the river with a view of crossing for home, but did not feel satisfied; and while waiting for the Canada train to come in, I resolved to return and spend another night with him, and see if I could not make some impression on him that might turn the scale in his attempt to cross. I did so, and argued the case all over again, but with no better success. The next morning, when I took leave of him, I remarked with much feeling and great earnestness that I hoped to God a storm would come up that evening by which he would be prevented from crossing the river. He replied that he believed very much in special providences, and if an occurrence of that kind should take place he scarcely knew what his action might be. This was the first evidence he exhibited that anything could swerve him from his purpose and showed that while he was apparently unyielding to all human influences, he was ready to yield to what might be a providential manifestation. Before I left he handed me a written address to the people of Ohio (which you will find enclosed), and requested me, as soon as I heard by telegraph or otherwise, of his crossing into Ohio, to hand it to his nephew, James L. Robertson, and have him publish it in the Dayton *Empire*, and send copies to the leading papers throughout the State.

About ten o'clock that day it commenced storming and raining, and continued throughout the entire day and into the night. He went down in the afternoon of that day through the storm to the intended place of crossing. The river at this point is about a mile and a quarter wide, and, having no other way of crossing but a small skiff, with the waves running high, and in the night, the crossing would be in the highest degree hazardous; and no doubt it appeared to him, in connection with what I had said, a providential interposition to save his life for some future usefulness to his country, and he did not make the attempt.

The next morning I received the following dispatch from Mr. P.:

DETROIT, Oct. 2, 1863.

'Mr. J. A. WALTERS:

"The cider can't be sent. "P."

The next day I received the following letter fro m Mr. Vallandigham

[Private.]

WINDSOR, Canada, October 2, 1863.

"MY DEAR DOCTOR—The storm was a more successful logician and counsellor than you; so here I am awaiting results. But mind, now, I depend on you and all of you to make extra exertions to bring Dayton and Montgomery county up to the highest mark. I have written to Pugh to be positively at D. on the 10th. Now, Doctor, go to work and telegraph me good news an the 13th. Truly,

"C. L. VALL."

Mr. Vallandigham was a firm believer in Providence, and, judging from this providential hindrance that the time for him to return had not yet come, he resolved to wait a little longer. Besides this, he knew that his friends had determined to bring his case before the Supreme Court of the United States in the winter, and though he was not sanguine as to the result, he considered it his duty to do nothing further till that result should be known. He had confidence in the Court, but his case was of so extraordinary a character that he supposed it most probable that no provision for its legal redress has ever been made, the early framers of our Constitution and laws not foreseeing or deeming it possible that such a wrong as that to which he had been subjected would ever occur under our free institutions. He was right in his conjecture, for such substantially was the decision of the Court.

He now determined himself to redress the wrong which had been inflicted upon him, to recover the liberties of which he had been illegally and violently taken from him, or perish in the attempt, and only awaited a favorable time. That time at length came, and the stratagem to which he resorted to accomplish his perilous purpose we will now briefly detail. * * *

"NICE YOUNG MEN."

Olive Logan's Lecture at Library Hall.

Old Jokes Commonplace Morality and Fervent Rhetoric—The "Nice Young Man" an Ideal Being.

Last evening a large and appreciative audience assembled at Library Hall to hear the sprightly Olive Logan discourse on "Nice Young Men." The audience was, as might have been expected, largely composed of "nice young men,"—the nicest young men you ever saw, with a large sprinkling of nice young women, most of them accompanied by their ma's and pa's, who were almost as anxious to see the ideal "young man" as the younger generation. The lecturess is too well known to require a detailed description.

It suffices to say that she is of the sprightly, dashing order, pretentious critical often hypercritical, frequently didactic, and told old jokes which most of us have heard in the nursery, and a hundred times since. The more we listened the more we felt convinced that "whatever is new is not true, and whatever is true is not new."

The subject was one which afforded peculiar scope for the display of rhetorical flashes, nice contrasts, delicate discrimination, and the enforcement of some practical but neglected truths. We are not among those who think that Miss Olive improved the opportunity to the utmost. While there was much in the discourse which will command general assent, we opine that the feeling among a great many was that they had somewhere heard these things before.

The morality is commonplace, the illustrations all old, though in the main opposite; while the assumed air of importance with which the most ordinary truths are stated, is as egotistical as it is grotesque and unwarranted.

Miss Logan's ideal of a nice young man, is proper enough, but is demonstrably nothing more than ideal. Nobody ever saw such an absolutely delightful being as she delineates. He is as much a myth as the Arabian Nights entertainments or the heroes in Tennyson's magnificent "Idyls." But flesh and blood it is not. What a novel sight it would be to the "fond parients" who were present at Library Hall, last evening to get a glimpse of such a charming "nice young man," as Olive held up to the wondering gaze of her auditors. A being so angelic, so moral, so high toned, so well dressed, so pure, so laughter loving—a being who never violated the Decalogue—who never went in bad company—never took his drinks standing—who, in short, is "void of offense toward God and man." This is Olive's ideal, and those who are moderately good, and trying to be better, may rest assured that it is only an ideal. Miss Logan, probably, never saw but one who approximated to this standard; he died at Watertown, New York. We thought so. He now lives in Heaven, she says. Suffering pain year after year, yet a cheerful soul looked out of his bright eyes—the radiator of happiness for a large circle—uncomplaining till he died, not expressing his desire for death, lest he give pain—a hero on a sick bed—and if ever a soul entered the golden gates welcomed by the Father his was one."

The lecturer's description of the funny man, the stupid man, the solemn young man, the sick young man, the healthy young man, &c., &c., were excellent in their way, given with an air of abandon, and with considerable dramatic effect. The picture of the young man staring at the donkey and saying: "We are fearfully, wonderfully made," brought down the house. Olive attaches a great deal of importance to clothes. Most people do. We are afraid she attaches too much importane. Und oubtedly a gentleman should be well clad.

But what about those gentleman in rags we read of sometimes—those noble hearts and pure souls that beat beneath filthy habiliments?

Those flowers that blush unseen,
And waste their fragrance in the desert air.

Is there no word for honest poverty, or as Burns puts it, "Is not man a man for a' that?" We fear that Olive's ideal has not even the cheap merit of being popular.

The typical lady, Miss Japonica Jawdfix, is simply a new version of the well known Flora McFlimsey. The "snobs" and "cads" of Hyde Park came in for a severe rap.

Miss Logan is doubtless honest in her hatred and detestation of shams, but the denunciation in that line is pretty much second handed, and has been used with effect by abler pens and tongues. Her reprobation of "Free Love," and the whole Woodhull and Claflin tribe was as just and powerful as it was deserved, while her panegeric of marriage in opposition to Tilton & Co. was well put and received a large measure of applause. Her reprobation of cant in all its phases and forms was well timed and happy.

In the peroration the lecturess drew a vivid picture of how the friends of her youth had perished by the wayside—some in a drunkard's grave—some moral wrecks some drowned at sea—some by gambling on Wall street, &c., and predicted that when men became "nice young men," such as she had described, the Millenium would come. We cannot well avoid thinking that the substance of the lecture was well expressed by Pope a long, long time ago, when he wrote:

"Worth makes the man,
Want of it, the fellow;
All else is leather and prunella."

Crushed to Death.

About six o'clock last evening Mr. Chas. Wedener, an employee of Messrs. Hoeveller & Co., met with a fatal accident at the glue factory of the firm on Butcher's Run. He was engaged about the washing machine, when by some means he got entangled in the belting, and was drawn round and crushed to death. The jar to the machinery was the first intimation the workingmen had that anything was wrong. The unfortunate man was then drawn out and discovered to be quite dead. How he became entangled in the belting is a mystery. Deceased was fifty years of age and leaves a wife and three children. His body was removed to 248 Madison street, where he resided, and an inquest will be held this morning.

The Almanac

Publishers complain that their business is destroyed by Ayer's American Almanac. The people prefer it to any other, the Farmers,' Western, Southern or the numerous local almanacs when they can get Ayer's. It supplies the best astronomical data, weather and jokes of them all, and above all, medical advice which is invaluable for every family. It is supplied gratis by the druggists, and should be preserved for constant reference and use. We are sure that no good housekeeper or grandmother goes willingly without one.—*Anti Slavery Standard, N. Y.* d&w

TEN DOLLARS.

More "Wild Tea."

Yesterday we printed an extract from the New Castle *Gazette and Democrat* concerning "Health Officer J. B. Williams' Wild Tea and Cancer Cure," and now we have the following from the Greenville *Argus:*

In December we received and published, as did many other local journals in this section of the State, an article headed the "Great Cancer Cure," purporting to be a beneficial article and the object having branded on the face of it a benevolent look. "Wild Tea," was the agency through which said article represented many to have been cured, and we were assured that "this tea grows in most of the States and is well known." A certain health officer named Williams, of Allegheny, affixed his name to the communication as a guarantee of good faith. A friend wrote to Williams concerning this "Wild Tea," and was in turn referred to a party named Smith who was in the Wild Tea business and was apparently the corresponding secretary of Williams, as he stated that it became his duty to answer thousands of letters for the said W. and recommended that our friend should remit him ten dollars, for which paltry consideration he would send him a quart of "boiled down" wild tea. We sent our bill for advertising to Smith, but he has ignored it. Will our exchanges give them them the benefit of a free notice?"

We do not know Mr. Williams but the extracts we have printed lead one to suppose that he has allowed the use of his name, innocently, perhaps, for a very disreputable purpose. If he has anything to say let him speak out. Ten dollars a quart is rather a high price for "Wild Tea."

Rough Skin

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

U. S. COURT AT ERIE.

Summary of Cases Yesterday—Personal.

ERIE, January 17.—The Story oil case is suspended until to-morrow.

The first cases were against Jno. Archibald and J. D. Russel, of Titusville, for contempt in disobeying the injunction of Court, issued in the banking case of W. P. Johnson & Co.; argued by Guthrie, Col. Curtis and Judge Johnson for the defense, and the United States Attorney for the Government. In conclusion they were adjudged guilty. J. D. Archibald was sentenced to pay a fine of $2 50 and costs, and J. T. Russel to pay a fine of $1,000 and costs. The cases attracted great attention, as both parties were rich and respected. They were accompanied by numerous friends.

Jas. Taylor, postmaster of Kerzy, Pa., was convicted for delaying and opening a letter and sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

Lavina Labrig, aged over seventy, was convicted of the forgery of a bounty claim, and sentenced to two years and three months in the Penitentiary.

Judge McCandless has gone to Eaton Rapids, Michigan. U. S. Attorney Swoope will return to Pittsburgh to-morrow. The criminal cases were tried by Judge McKennan.

Merited.

The following, from the pen of the editor of the *Christian Radical*, expresses what all who are familiar with the Iron City College, of this city, know to be eminently deserving:

This is an institution of which Pittsburgh has reason to be proud. Perhaps, of its kind, there is no more complete and efficient institution in the country. We had the pleasure of looking through it a few days ago. And a pleasure it is, to one who enjoys the sight of a well conducted school. The college is under the management of Prof. J. C. Smith, A. M., whom we know to be adapted to his work. This school, in its almost perfect condition, Mr. Smith, by his tact and ability, has made it what it is. He has been wide awake to every new want that has developed itself, and then set himself to work to meet it in an intelligent way. In this way he has created a Commercial College that has no peer.

What strikes one is his success in uniting the theoretical and practical sides of business in his methods of training. When, therefore, his students graduate, they are competent not only to talk about, but actually to do business—as competent as if they had years of practical experience.

Professor Smith we know personally, and can commend him in every respect, as a man who is qualified to fulfill his trust. And young men who are in quest of a thorough business education, will do well to consider the advantages of the Iron City College.

Hazard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

SUCH a filthy and profuse nasal discharge! Where does it all come from? The little glands in the tissue lining the chambers of the nose are ulcerated and diseased, drawing from the system its corruption. It is an outlet for its impurities. Stop this discharge by using the many advertised strong liquids, snuffs, and inhalants, and you make an outlet in the lungs or elsewhere. The disease is translated to another locality more fatal. The rational way to cure is to correct the system by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which tones it up, cleanses the blood and heals the diseased glands by a specific influence upon them, and to assist use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only way to reach the upper and back cavities where the discharge comes from. No danger from this treatment and it is the only sure cure. The Douche and two medicines sold at once by Druggists for $2. 566.

Hall's Hair Renewer.

All people would undoubtedly prefer a fine head of hair grown upon their own heads, to being bald, or wearing false hair; and it has been the study of many of our learned men to find a remedy to restore the hair when it has fallen out, and renew its color after it has become gray. Such a remedy has been found, and is now offered to the world under the name of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer; and to verity this statement, read the following:

This to certify that I was very bald; in fact, my head was perfectly smooth; and it is common in my family to grow bald early in life. I have now used four bottles of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer; and the hair has grown out all over my head, and is now a natural brown.

BARTLEY CONLON.
SCIPIO, JENNINGS CO., IND.,
May 28, 1868.

Personally appeared before me Bartley Conlon, and, upon oath, says the above statement is true.

thw M. G. BUTLER, Notary Public.

OHIO NEWS.

TWENTY new railroads are being contructed in Ohio.

MCARTHUR, Vinton county, has the mumps and diphtheria.

THERE are ten lunatics confined in the Infirmary in Mahoning county.

THE only German Episcopal Church in the United States was consecrated in Cleveland recently.

ALL the pension agents in Ohio are one-legged soldiers, which shows the administration is on its last leg.

MARY CROOK, said to be one hundred years and six months old, died in Leesville, Carroll county, on the 25th of November.

THE books for subscription to the stock of the Wheeling and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad will be opened early in February.

THE A. & G. W. R. R. Company have contracted with McNarry, Claflin & Co., of Cleveland, for three hundred and thirty new cars to be used on the Mahoning Division.

THEY are advertising "Old Mountain whisky" in Virginia. If you want whisky that will *mount in* to your head quicker than a wink, New Lisbon benzine is the article.—*New Lisbon Patriot.*

The poet of the Wyandot *Union* warbles thusly:

"Fair sunny cot,
Where the woodbine oth gently creep,
Dear old sa nted spot!
I dream of you in sleep."

ABOUT seventy-five divorce cases are now pending on the docket of Montgomery county, four applications have been filed in the Court of Common Pleas, since the beginning of the month.

TWO young men named Charles M Riblef, and Sawyer Longsdorf, were arrested Tuesday evening last for attempting to realize nine hundred dollars on a Forged Check on the First National Bank. Both are in jail awaiting trial.—*Bucyrus Forum.*

WE are pleased to notice that the *Democratic Herald* of New Lexington, one of the spicest local papers in the State, and managed with the utmost editorial ability, has donned a new and hondsome dress. As the *Herald* expands the Democratic majority increases in Perry county—a fact that is highly significant.

ON Friday night, a man named Joseph Blackburn, a farmer resiping a short distance from Fredericktown, Knox county, was passing across the railroad bridge over the creek near the depot, stepped off, fell about six feet, and suffered a severe concussion of the brain, from which he is lying insensible, and his recovery is doubtful.

SAMUEL LONG, a contractor furnishing ties to the Ashtatula & Youngstown Railway Company, took French leave last Friday night, to the intense disgust of a number of laborers and others who are victims of misplaced confidence, to the amount of several hundred dollars in the aggregate.—*Niles Independent.*

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smooth, by using *Juniper Tar Soap.* Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	109
United States 6s, 1881	115⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862	110⅛
United States 5-20s, 1864	110⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865	111⅜
United States 10-40s	110⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110⅛
5-20s, January and July, 1867	112
5-20s, January and July, 1868	112⅜
Union Pacific Road	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Cy. Pacific	

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
THURSDAY, January 18, 1872. {

REMARKS—The weather is cold and the streets icy, rendering out door persons anything but comfortable. There is considerable ice moving in the rivers, though as yet there is no serious obstruction to navigation. Steady receipts of hay, grain and general produce are arriving by steamers. We have few changes to note in prices, and the market may be reported dull. All leading articles are held in good supply, and are firm at quotations. Pork dealers are receiving large stocks of green meats, which they are busily engaged in curing. They report a fair trade demand for old cured meats. Butter is still penty and Eggs scarce and in demand.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	750
Cheese, bxs	77
Wheat, sks	283
Rye, sacks	470
Butter, pks	16
Apples, bbls	695
Corn, sks	1,675
Dressed Hogs,	10
Barley, sks	460
Oats, sks	1,129
Bacon, pcs	1,374

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is charged:

GROCERIES—The market was steady with a good trade demand; sugars, coffees and molassess are taken ready at current rates. The feeling in favor of present prices being maintained is stronger, the tendency in coffees being to advance. The current rates are as follows:

SUGAR—Refined—Standard hards, 13c; A. 12½c; B. 12¾c; C. 12¼c; yellow, 12½c; porto rico sugars—choice, 11c; prime, 10½c; good, 10c. Demerara, 11½a12c. New Orleans—fair, 10c, good, 10½c, prime, 11c; choice, 11¼c.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 26c; prime, 25c; good 24c; fair, 33a23½c; Java, 28a30c; Laguayra, 25a26c; Mocha, 45c; roasted coffee, pure, 27c, lower grades, 24a25c.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 65c; white honey, 65c; Lovering's 60c; Durant's, 65c; sugar drips, 75c; Brune's, 65c; other grades 48a60c; New Orleans molasses, old, 50c; new crop, 60c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9½c; good, 9c fair, 8½c; Rangoon, 8c; Patna, 8½c.

SPICES—Pepper, 8c; allspice, 13c; cassia, 50c; cloves. 25c; nutmegs, $1 40.

HAY—The market was dull with moderate demand; prices are without change we can report sales of baled at $23a25 per ton.

HOMINY—Dull, prices have declined with sales from first hands at $4 50; store at $5.

POTATOES—Steady; prices unchanged we note sales in a jobbing way at 75a85c per bushel.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Sugar cured hams at 13a14c; sugar cured sholders at 8½c; plain at 7½c; sides rib at 8c; short rib at 8¼c; clear at 9c, Ham sausage 11c. Breakfast bacon 10c.

APPLES—We can report a fair amount of receipts sufficient to meet the ordinary wants of the trade; so far as relates to prices we have no change to note. The leading houses report sales of fair to medium at $3a3 50; prime to choice, $4a4 50 per barrel as per quality and condition.

ASHES—Holders report a fair market at rates that have ruled for some time; Soda Ash, common, 4a4½c; referred 4¼a4¾c; Nitrate Soda 5c; Potash 10c; Pearls 11c per pound.

APPLE BUTTER—The market was a dull one, with more sellers than buyers; common, 50a55c; prime, 60a65c.

BUTTER—The dullness we have before noted has been maintained; this, however, is always the situation when the supply exceeds the demand; holders are anxious to realize; asking rates are, new prime to choice roll, 23a25c; medium to good 15a18c.

BROOM CORN—We have no sales to report; holders are asking 7a10c per lb.

BEANS—Market quiet, being devoid of activity; the receipts have increased; we note sales at $2a2 50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; it can be obtained at $4 00a4 50 per cwt, with more sellers than buyers.

CHEESE—We can report a fair trade demand at prices that have ruled for some days, viz: Prime Goshen 15a15½c; Factory 14a14½c; Dairy 12½a13½c per lb.

CARBON OIL—Market dull with prices unchanged; we can report sales of standard brands in round lots at 21c; in a small way at the usual advance.

CIDER—Not much doing; paices range from $5a9 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—Small sales reported at 80c per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—The stock in first hands is sufficient for all ordinary purposes; we can report sales of prime to choice Jersey cultivated at $12a14 per bbl; Sackett's belle $17 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—We have nothing new to note; Peaches dull but not offered lower; we quote as follows: Halves 10a10½c; mixed 8a8½c; quarters 7a7½c, peeled 15a20c per lb. Apples are in better supply with sales of common to fair at 6½a7½c; choice 8a8½c.

DRESSED HOGS—The season is fast drawing to a close; the asking rates are 5½a6c per pound.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing; holders are more anxious to realize; fresh held at 34a36c; pickled sold at various prices.

FEATHERS—The supply keeps pace with the demand; No 1 live is quoted at 70a73c to the trade with the usual advance for small lots; mixed ranged from 40 to 60c per pound.

FLOUR—The market was a quiet one, with a fair trade demand; prices remain as last quoted; we note sales as follows: Spring extras, fair to good $7a7 25; choice Minnesota $7 75; good to choice red winter wheat 7 25a7 50 per barrel; mill prices are unchanged. Rye flour sold $5 50 per barrel.

GRAIN—The matket remains inactive. The amount of business transacted was light, wheat being in moderate supply. We quote red winter at $1 45a1 48; white $1 50a1 53. Oats are steady; holders firmer, with sales by the car load at 46a47c as per quality. Corn—The receipts are on the increase; prices are steady, with sales of both ear and shelled at 60a62c per bushel. Rye—The market was quiet and prices unchanged with an occasional sale at 88a90c. Barley—Dull; no sales reported for several days.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
THURSDAY, January 18, 1872. {

REMARKS—The market was a shade firmer, at least holders were asking an advance for most deliveries Buyers, however, were shy in this market and not disposed to operate. The nominal rates were as follows:

CRUDE.

Holders want for spot	10½c
January	10½c
S. O. all year	10½c
B. O. all year	13c

We heard of no sales.

REFINED.

Holders say the market was a firm one. The nominal rates were:

Spot	22¼c
January	22¾c
February	22¾c
March	23c

These figures include shipments east.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, January 17.—The Upper Road market was firm all day yesterday and strong. At the close spot was $3 82½ and regular and seller's option at $3 90. On Lower Road there was considerable advance and prices ranged firm at $4 05 to $4 19, and even $4 15 reported; closed with a slightly weaker feeling.

UPPER ROAD.

5,000 bbls Spot	$3 85
2,000 " spot	3 87½

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.—Market quiet and firm.

Standard white	22½a22¼c
January	22¼a22¾c
February	22¾c
March	23¼c
Crude	12¼a16¼c
Cases	27c

TITUSVILLE, January 16—The market is firm at 3 87½a3 92½.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 17.—Market very dull and weaker, at $4 05 a4 10.

OIL CITY, January 17.—Market quiet and easier; ordinary on Lower Creek held at $4 07½; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 30.

ROUSEVILLE, January 17.—Market quiet and a little steadier, at $4 00a4 10.

PITTSBUGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
TUESDAY, January 16, 1872. {

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle this week to this time have been higher, and in quality are fair. Advices from the east are favorable, and this, with the light run, has caused an active market. Cattle are selling at figures from ¾ to ½c higher than last week. The most advance is in good cattle, that grade being in best demand. A few car loads of cattle were brought over from Allegheny this morning, which were offered at retail yesterday. Unless arrivals prove heavy during the latter part of the week, dealers anticipate a good market. The following are the prices ruling for the different grades: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 pound steers, $6 25a6 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 25a5 75; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 25a5 25; bulls, stags, and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 00a4 25; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 75a4 25.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs this week so far have been very heavy and in quality are fair. The market since our last report has declined about 10c per hundred pounds on the best grades, prime Philadelphia now selling at $4 75, about the top of the market. If the receipts continue heavy the prices will go lower, as already the supply exceeds the demand considerably. The following are the rates current for the different grades as bought and sold here: Extra Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs., $4 75; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs. $4 60a4 70; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 lbs., $4 20a4 35; rough and common $4 00.

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep fair, and in quality not so good as have been coming for some time. The market to-day is more slow, although there is yet no quotable change in prices, but dealers are not purchasing so quickly as last week, and talk of buying at lower figures. If the arrivals should come heavy prices would decline a little. The following are the current rates for the different grades and kinds as bought and sold here. For

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	$6 75a7 00
Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	6 25a6 50
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	5 25a5 75
Common, 70 to 75 lbs	4 75a5 00
Foot rot and scalawags, ₱ head	1 50a2 50

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
SATURDAY, January 13, 1872. {

ARRIVALS.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, Yard Master, Central Stock Yards, are as follows: Cattle 300 cars, hogs 248 cars, sheep 98 cars, mules 7 cars, horses 14. Comparing these with tho arrivals of last week, we find there has been an increase of 128 cars of hogs, 28 of sheep, and a decrease of 35 cars of cattle and 11 of mules, while the receipts of horses have been exactly the same.

CATTLE.

During the first part of the week the arrivals of cattle were more than ordinary and it looked as if the receipts for the week would be heavy. Buyers all claimed that cattle here had been advanced the week before more than the markets East should stand, and that they must purchase cheaper this week. With the appearance of a heavy run dealers, to a certain extent, made concessions, especially as the run consisted of cattle of common grades which did not seem to be in as much demand, as country buyers who generally take this class were not purchasing very heavily. The market dragged on common until Thursday, when it became apparent that the arrivals for the balance of the week would not be heavy, when sales were made quicker and a better feeling prevailed, prices at the close of the market could not be said to be any higher but the feeling as above stated was improved and sales made with less difficulty; the market closing moderately active at the following rates.

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 pound steers, $6a6 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 25a5 50; common to medium, 1,000 1,100, $4 25a5 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 00a4 25; stick steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 65a4 25.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs for the week, as will be seen by the arrivals have been heavy; an increase of 128 cars over those of the preceeding week. The high prices that have ruled the market the last ten days, had the effect of starting a large run of hogs on the market, the consequence is the supply become greater than the demand and prices declined the last day or two. Hogs are selling slow and dull to-day at prices 10c lower than yesterday, or $4 90 for Philadelphia 3ops, fully 50c per hundred lbs. lower than the same hogs would have brought on Monday last. A great many hogs are reported on the way coming and with the feeling not very good to-day, we do not look for any better prices for some time; on the contrary, if the receipts do not slack up, prices will undoubtedly go lower. To-day there is a good many hogs in the pens unsold which is something that has not been the case for some time, the hogs generally being well sold out on Saturday. Following are the prices ruling:

Extra Phila.,	$4 90
Good to prime Phila., 225 to 250 lbs	4 60
Good to prime New York, 180 to 220	4 50
Rough to common,	4 05

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Gold more active; closing strong at 108⅞a109.

Loans from flat to 5 per cent. for carrying.

Clearings $23,500,000.

Governments strong and higher.

The stock market has shown more speculative buoyancy to-day than at any time for some months past, and prices have been advanced on large transactions irrespective of the intrinsic merits of the respective stocks. Since the one o'clock call, 30,000 shares of Union Pacific stock has changed hands. The features of the day have been Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Northwestern, Wabash, St. Paul, Western Union and Hannibal and St. Joseph; the latter made the greatest advance of the day, the common stock rising from 55¼ to 59¼, and preferred from 67½ to 71. In Pacific Mail shares a large business was transacted. At the close the general reaction from the highest point was ½ to 1 per cent., while Hannibal and St. Joseph common fell off from 59½ to 56½.

Money is easy at 5 to 6. The banks report a continued influx of currency, and money is pouring in here from all points. To-day national bank notes were offered free of interest on five days, on condition that the amount was returned in legal tender notes.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No 1 spring $1 27½; No 2, $1 22; No 3, $1 14a1 15; seller for February $1 23¼. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed 41¼c; rejected 38a38¼c; seller for February 41c. Oats declined: No 2, 32¾c; rejected 28¾a29¼c; seller for February 32¾c. Rye dull but unchanged; No 2, 67a67½c; rejected 42c. Barley dull; No 2 fall 60c; No 3, 48a50c. Mess pork dull and declined at $12 75; seller for February $12 85; March $13 05. Hams in pickle 8a9c. Green meats quiet and lower; hams 6½a8c; shoulders 4c; rough sides active; short ribs 5¾c; short clear 5¾c. Bulk meats average ½c lower. Beef products unchanged. Hogs drooping at $4 45; dressed weak and lower at $4 75a4 85.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1 23½, No. 2 $1 21¼. Oats dull; No. 2, 32¾c. Corn is in fair demand but lower; No 2 mixed 40¾c. Rye firm: No. 1, 67c. Barley steady; No 2 fall, 61c. Hogs quiet and unchanged at $4 15a4 20. Mess Pork dull and drooping at $12 50.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 17.—Wheat unchanged; extra white Michigan $1 58; No 1 white Michigan $1 53½; amber Mirhigan $1 46½; No 2 red $1 41¾. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed 47½a47¾c; low mixed 47a47½c. Oats dull. Hogs firm at $5a5 12½, Cloverseed steady at $6 20.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.—Flour firm; Ohio, $7 25a7 50; Minnesota. $8a8 25. Wheat less active; State red, $1 60a1 62; western red, $1 64. Rye 88a90c. Corn dull; new yellow 66a67c; white 67½c; mixed winter 69a70c. Oats steady at 54a55c. Coffee firm; Rio at 17¼c goid duty paid, 22a22½c. Sugar firmer at 9¼a9½c. Provisions dull. Whisky, 95c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 17.—Wheat, dull and declined; extra, $1 55; No 1, $1 49; amber, $1 43. Corn dull, Oats firm at 43c State. Clover seed 5c better and active at $6 25. Dressed hogs steady, $5.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat No 2 red winter offered at $1 48; No 2 held at $1 40a1 41. Corn firm at 54c. Oats held nominally at 45c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

From Trustworthy Data.

It has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all persons born in the United States, have, at birth, lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consquence, are predisposed to Pulmonary Complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in Consumption. Asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant exercises its most benificial effect, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common cause of tuberculous development, the Expectorant allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration, cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold everywhere.

Burnett's Superior Extracts, Lemon

vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the purest, most delicate, cheapest and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists. 3.

DIED.

STRASSER—On Wednesday evening, January 16, 1872, at half past seven o'clock, ANDREW STRASSER, in the eightieth year of his age.

MORRIS—On Wednesday, January 10, at noon, of croup, GEORGE VARNELL, only son of Robert R. and Annie M. Morris, aged three years and three months.

ROBERTS—On Thursday morning, January 11, 1872, Mr. HUGH ROBERTS, in the sixty-first year of his age.

ROBINSON—On Friday evening, WILLIAM H. ROBINSON, aged forty-one years.

CRAIG—On Friday morning, January 12, 1872, at 10 o'clock, WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, son of Jas. M. and Annie J. Craig, aged three years and twenty-four days.

FLANNEGAN—On Friday evening, at 10½ o'clock, JAMES FLANNEGAN, in the 57th year of his age.

CLARK—On Saturday morning, January 13, 1872, Rev. JOHN B. CLARK, D. D., in the 44th year of his age.

MEANS—On Sunday, Jan 14th, at noon, Mrs. MARY J., wife of W. J. Means.

DUNN—On Monday evening, at 7¾ o'clock, WILLIAM DUNN, aged 76 years and 15 days.

RYAN—At McKeesport, of diphtheria, on Monday, January 15, 1872, at 6½ p. m., KATIE, daughter of Jas. F. and Mary Ryan, aged 12 years and 5 months.

MURPHY—On Tuesday evening, at 9 o'clock, Mrs. ELLEN MURPHY, of inflammation of the bowels, aged 67 years.

ROBINSON—On Monday, January 15th, at Latrobe, Mrs. MARY O., wife of the late Frank P. Robinson.

HARRISON—On Wednesday morning, January 17, at 11 o'clock, of heart disease, LIZZIE H., daughter of James and Ann Harrison, aged 23 years, 9 months and 6 days.

Throw in Reinforcements.

The Citadel of Life is in a state of siege all through the year, but is never more closely invested than in mid-winter. The liver is usually somewhat torpid, and the bowels more or less constipated at this season, and dyspepsia often assumes its most aggravated form in cold and wet weather. In short, the sluggish system seems inclined to intermit or shirk some of its most important duties under the influence of a low temperature, and requires wholesome stimulation. The spur required is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the only medicine which quickens the action of the secretive organs, and brings out the latent vitality of the system, without creating any febrile symptoms, or the slightest nervous excitement.

The great Vegetable Tonic is not recommended as a specific for Coughs, Colds and Consumption—that field being left open to the concocters of preparations which cannot by any possibility reach the lungs! but as a specific for the constitutional and physical weakness which invite pulmonary disease, it is literally infallible. The most insidious and terrible enemy of human life is not disease itself, but the weakness which affords it an opportunity to gain a firm hold of the vital system. Remember that Stamina, Vital Energy—the life-principle, or whatever you may choose to call the resistant power that battles against the causes of disease and death, is the *grand safeguard of health.* It is the garrison of the human fortress, and when it waxes ak, the true policy is to throw in reinforcements. In other words, when such an emergency occurs, commence a course of Hostetter's Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market Street.

FORCIBLE FACTS.

Two or three well substantiated facts are worth dozens of theories. Any one can get up the latter, whilst the former are the result of long and tried experience. In no science is this of more value than in that of medicine. The medicine that has cured hundreds of cases of consumption, in every stage of its progress, with the living subjects of its beneficent work, thronging the streets daily before our eyes, is entitled to be credited with more than all the theories which have been recorded in the books, and have been met with failure after failure The cures of consumption made by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure alone, will outweigh all those cures that have been recorded in the books; and then, besides, they are right here in our midst. Furthermore. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a specific in all incipient lung diseases, and nips them in their bud, in that way stopping the tubercular deposit on its way to the lungs, as it courses its way through the blood. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure dissolves the tuberculous matter, and stimulates the eliminating emunctories of the system, to carry it away with the effete matters of the body. The Lung Cure, with the Doctor's personal attention, will rarely fail in any case where there is a reasonable hope of cure. $1 50 per bottle; four for $5 00. Dr. Keyser's consulting office, 167 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily, except Sunday and Tuesday, from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m.

WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED — INFORmation is wanted of the whereabouts of Peter Smith, son of Francis Smith, of summit township, Butler county, Pa., who left his home in said township, twelve years ago the coming 23th of March. He is requested to return home within three months, by his father, FRANCIS SMITH, Summit twp., Butler co., Pa. jan18-2td1tw

FOUND—ON THE 19TH OF DECEMBER, a Portmonai and Money, supposed to be the price of a load of hay. The owner may have it by calling on D. DALLAS, Superintendent of the Allegheny Markets. jan20-1tw

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "Domestic Family Physician" describes all diseases and their remedies. Sent by mail, free.
Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. jan13-lyw2p